CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME IX.

CITIES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PART I

REPORT

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6 . The following gives, for ready comparison the population in 1921 of all offices in India above 100 000—

шти	TR 8D078 100 000-		
	City		Populatio
1	Greater Calcutta		1 897 547
_	(Calcutta proper)		(907 851)
*2	Bombay		1,175 914
8	Madras		526,911
4.	Hyderabad (Deccan)		404,186
5	Rangoon		841,962
4. 5 0.	Delhi		804,420
7	Lehore		281 781
•8.	Ahmedabad		274,007
8	Lucknow		210,588
10	Bengalore		287 498
*11.	Karachi		216,668
12	Campore		916 486
18	Greater Poons		914,798
14.	Benares		198,447
15	Agra		185,582
16	Amritar		160,818
17	Allahabad		167,920
18.	Mandalay	***	148,917
19	Nagpur		145 122
20.	Brinager		141,785
21	Madura		188,894
22	Bereilly		120 450
28	Meerut		122,609
21	Trichinopoly		120,422
25	Jaipur		120,207
98.	Paina	••	110 078
97	Sholapur		119,581
28.	Dacca		119 450 117 484
*29	Surat		110 600
80.	Ajmer		118,619 108,793
81 82.	Jubbulpare Peshawar	•••	104,452
0.7	T CENTING A ST.		104,102

SHOTHER 4-THE CRESUS CITY

Rawalpindi

Sokkur

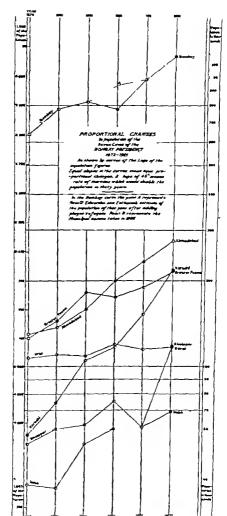
101,142

7 The Cities of India given in the above Table or those with a population above 100,000 † But Local Governments have the right to declare any other piace to be a "City for Census purposes. In this Prendency at the last three Censuses the "Cities" have been as follows:—

1971.	1911.	2991_
Bombay	Bombay	Bombay
Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad,
Surst.	Karachi.	Karachi.
Poons.	Sura L	Surat.
Sholapur	Poom.	Poons.
Karachi.	Sholapur	Sholapur.
Hyderabad.		Hubli
Hubli.		
Belgaum.		
Broach.		
Nagik.		

Bombay Cities are shown with an asteriak.

[†] It is mearrest to speak in terms of lace when dealing with population figures. The term lac is exclusively confined to Rupece.



Variation in population of Oities ance 1872

Caty	Proportional population of such Only at such someting Osner taking population of 1878 as 100.					
٠,,	1973.	1551.	1901.	1901.	1911.	1821.
Bombay Ahmedahad Karachi Poona Surat Sholapur* Habiz*	100	120 107 130 115 103 119 87	128 124 185 145 101 116 139	120 155 206 140 112 141 159	153 181 268 150 107 115 162	183 118 889 171 100 234 189

CHAPTER II -BOMBAY POPULATION

Secretar 1 -- Definition of Boxes

- 13 Bombey as a Census Oity includes the main Island, and four small Islands in the Harborr—Cross Island, Middle Ground, Oyster Rock and Butcher Island. It does not include Elephants, which, with Hogg Island and two small fislets, belongs to the Kolsbe District. The four Islands included in Bombey do not come within the jurisdiction of the Minicipality. But since their population was only 218 the addition of so small a figure to the population of the Minicipality and the close of the Minicipality is the population of the Minicipality and the first other upon the Census figures or upon the Minicipal Ville Bistatics.
- 18 There is no Cantonment for troops in Bombay But the Military areas in Colaba and chewhere are only partially under Municipal control.

SECTION 2 .- THE TAXES OF THE CREEKS.

- 14 The Census of "Bombay Town and Island, which is merely at residiumal way of saying Bombay Gity is thum by the Excentive Health Officer under the general supervision of the Provincial Superintendent. The ordinary Gird area is enumerated by a staff organized direct from the Municipal Office. But the Caussia of Military areas is taken by the Military and of Railway Oustoms and R. I. M premises by officers of those departments under the control of the Executive Health Officer.
- 16 An exact account of the operations from the pen of Dr Sandilanda has been included in the Administrative Volume of this Census. But as that Volume is departmental only and not available to the public it might be worth while to mention here one or two facts. As at the last Census considerable help was received from certain schools. The following is a list of schools which on this considerable made to the considerable and the considerable of the considerable which on this considerable made to the considerable ma

amaller than a Utrolo-						
Name of the School.	Principal, Handwapter to Septemberia	Huma of Section and No. of Cords.				
Genz Union School	Mr M. F Serrao (Assistant Master)	Fanaswadi, half the first turdle and second com pleta.				
G T High School Robert Money School	Mr. M. R. Parangye Rev H W Les Welson, M.A.	Bhuleshwar Circle No. 1. Khetwady 1 and 2.				
Wilson High School Elphmatone High School	Rev J R. Cuthbert, M.A. Mr B. M. Sutarra M.A., LLLB					
American Musican High School.	Mr M D. Bergawker Mr T M. Evans Rev William Hazen, M.A. Mr. D S. Joshi, B.A.	Tarwadi, 1 Bycolla, 3. 1st Nagpada, 1 and Parel 8 and 3.				

a second who the vertebrate. These C if a the notice a way to the presenting Table short I be brone in triand.

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20 The following is a summary of what is known regarding the methods used on different cocasions to arrive at the areas reported. In 1872 the area is stated as 18.64 square miles. The authority is not known. In the 1881 Report the following passage occurs —

A special survey taken some ten years ago shows the area of the Island to be 22 square miles, 149 scree and 1,897 square yards. Ont of this the area reolaimed by the various official and private companies that have been in existence since 1863-64 amounts to 393 scree and a half leaving the rest of the Island about 1,414 acres in excess of the measurements accepted at the last Consus."

This passage seems to imply that the 1872 figure was too low and was based on a much earlier survey. The figure 1 414 seems to be a mistake for 1401. In 1801 the area was given as 22 square miles, which seems to be a round figure (p 14 of that Report). But this round figure seems afterwards to have been reduced to acres in the Sub-divisional Table on p (2) at the end of the Volume, where the area is given as 14 000 acres.

21 The 1901 authors went to considerable trouble, as the following passage will show —

There seems to be a doubt in many minds regarding the exact area. of the Island. In default therefore of any authoritative statement upon the point, we have assumed the area of the whole island, as given in the Census Report of 1831 to be correct, and have added thereto the areas reclaimed by the Port Trust between 1831 and 1801, and the portion of land so acquired between 1891 and 1901 and finally have worked ont the area of each section, by adding together the area of each circle composing the section, and seeing whether the latter correspond with the sectional areas given in 1881. The latter work has been most carefully done by a Municipal Surreyor and due allowance has m every case been made for areas occupied by roads, &c. The result may be briefly summarased as follows -The total area of 1881 plus the reclaimed areas talhee with the total area of 1901 but the areas of five sections out, Mahalarum, Mahim, Wash, Byoulla and Parel, differ comaiderably from the areas given summer them in 1991. The three first-mand have increased in area the two latter have decreased. Believing that the statement which is sub-joined is very nearly correct, the only inference to be drawn as either that the calculations of 1831 were incorrect or that there has been a readjustment of the area comprised in each of those five regustration sections since the year 1881 "

The areas of the five sections referred to were as follows -

Section.	Arm (1981)	Arm (1901)
Mahalaxmi	351 18	642.01
Byculla	934-97	511 52
Parel	1 109-65	552-45
Mahim	920-90	1,286-28
Warlı	148215	1,815 64

This matter will have to be referred to again below

29 The 1906 fugure is that of the special Municipal Census of that year P 21 of the Report shows that the 1901 figure were accepted as they stood, and areas known to have been reclaimed were simply added. The area adopted in 1911 (p. 3 of the Report) was stated to be 14 575; acres—

or 830 acres more than it was ten years ago. The increase is due to reclamation from the sea at Colabe, Fort North, Mazagaon and Sewii.

It is not stated how the areas were arrived at. But it is natural to infer that the Port Trust were again asked to give the figures of their reclamations and these were simply added.

23. On the present occasion there having been a fresh City Survey since the last Census, the City Survey Office were asked to give the areas of sections. The areas given by thom are those in Column 2 of City Table I. At the time of printing that Table it was supposed that these rovised areas,

- 98. Now to return to the general question of changes of area from Census to Census it seems that the method of taking the areas previously adopted and adding reported reclamations of the Port Trust could never be right. In the first place, having regard to the definition of the perspheral boundary of the Port Trust or any other official authority is not the only reclamation work of the Port Trust or any other official authority is not the only reclamation going on For example, a property owner on the see also extends insignation after yards, or pushes his see wall or outer fence out a few yards further or a Swimming Bath or a Gymkinan is constructed on the see above, and the proprietion of these are allowed to gather in a little portion of above. In all these ways the limits of the island tend to alter by imperceptible degrees. And when we remember that the areas are given to hundredthe of an acre the importance of these cleaves changes will be apparent. But even that is not all. When the map for any new Census is prepared the line joining two points on opposite sides of a creek or of a road running down to the above and ending blindly in the sand may be drawn in alghiby different from before
- 20 Secondly as regards miand sections, city improvements, alteration of the fortage of streets, rounding off of corners and—in the same way as above—shight changes in the drawing m of the boundaries on the maps, all tend to cause slight changes from Cansus to Canna.
- 30 If m reply to these ergaments it is advanced that in 1901 the areas of most sections came out to the same figures at in 1821 one can reply that that result was achieved by reason of the method adopted it will be seen from the extract above that the measure was saked to measure each Circle expantely and compute the total and was then allowed to add an unknown and purely arbitrary figure for road, do Obviously by such a method it is usually possible to adjust the arbitrary figure to correspond with the difference between the 1831 area and the total areas of circles freshly computed.
- 31 In the five cases m which the 1901 area differed considerably from the 1881 area namely Mahalaxmi, Byoulla, Parel, Mahim and Warii is must be assumed that the boundance of these sections had changed in the interval rather than that the 1881 measurements were so far out as it would otherwise be necessary to assume.
 - 82. The conclusions at which I arrive are therefore—
 - (1) The 1881 areas may or may not have been correct.
 - (7) The 1901 areas were certainly incorrect by as much as 10 per cent in some cases.
 - (3) The areas now given in City Table I are more correct than those previously adopted, but are subject to an error of - 2; per cent.
 - (4) The boundaries of no sections are certain to be constant from Census to Census, and therefore their areas require remeasurement each time.
 - (5) The area comb method is not sufficiently accurate.
 - (6) Before any measurements are made from a map it is necessary to get the idunicipal Office to mark up a fresh map with accurate boundary lines, and all doubtful points such as where a creek ends and the sea begins and so on must be settled by the Municipal Census Officer
 - (7) The populations of past Censuses in City Table II are probably accurate or very nearly accurate for 1011 and 1001 but are unadjusted for Consuses prior to that date and an particular the populations of Maha laxm, Byoulla, Parel, Mahum and Warii cannot be safely compared for the earlier Censuses
 - (6) In the same way the densities shown in Subsidiary Table I to Chapter I of the 1011 Report (page 5 of that Report) are inaccume for 1901 and 1911 Whether they are accurate for 1801 and earlier Communes is not known. But in any case the areas of five sections having been different in 1881 the densities are not exactly comparable. The corresponding densities in City Table I of 1921 are subject to en error of 2 of per cent.

SECTION 5 -CHANGE IN THE POPULATION FIGURE AT THIS CENSUS

33 The 1911 population was 979,445, and the 1921 population 1,175,914 The difference is +196,469. Now when the births and deaths are totalled for all months from April 1911 to March 1921 inclusive, which is as near to the intercensal period as it is possible to get, we find a deficit of 198,175. The actual birth and death figures for the ten twelve month periods are given in the following Table —

Births and Deaths in Bombay between the 1911 and 1921 Censu

Year	Births	Deaths	Excess of Deaths over Births
	07 077	0.040	70.101
1-4-11 to 31-3-12	21,951	34,356	12,405
1-4-12 to 31-3-13	20,563	37,395	16,832
1-4-13 to 31-3-14	19,916	32,959	13,083
1-4-14 to 31-3-15	19,159	27,966	8,807
1-4-15 to 31-3-16	20,568	26,954	6,386
1-4-16 to 31-3-17	21,350	30,108	8,758
1-4-17 to 31-3-18	22,092	36,485	14,393
1-4-18 to 31-3-19	21,409	70,837	49,428
1-4-19 to 31-3-20	20,120	57,915	37,795
1-4-20 to 31-3-21	19,668	49,994	30,326
120 months	206,796	404,969	198,173

34 That is to say we have in some way to account for 196,469 plus 198,173, in all 394,642 If birth and death registration were perfect this figure would be the exact figure of immigrants. But we know that registration, and especially of births, is deficient, without however knowing the proportion. In the absence of any evidence of that proportion it is better to assume that the number of omitted births and deaths is an annual constant. Again even if we take the whole figure as the immigration figure plus an unknown annual constant for defective registration, we do not know how to distribute the immigration portion of it by years. In some years immigrants will be more and in others less. But in the absence of evidence on this point, we must distribute the whole evenly over the 10 years. We then get the following result as estimates of intercensal population.—

Date.	Population (in thousands)	Deduct for excess of deaths over births	Result	Add constant for immigrants (89 5)	Result, being population at end of twelve months.
1-4-1911 1-4-1912 1-4-1918 1-4-1914 1-4-1915 1-4-1916 1-4-1917 1-4-1918 1-4-1919 1-4-1920 1-4-1921	979 5 1,006 5 1,029 5 1,056 5 1,087 0 1,119 0 1,149 0 1,174 0 1,164 0 1,165 0 1,166 0	7125 170 130 90 65 90 145 495 380 390	967 0 989 5 -1,016 5 1,047 5 1,080 5 1,110 0 1,134 5 1,124 5 1,126 0 1,127 0 1,185 5	39 5 39 5 39 5 39 5 39 5 39 5 39 5 39 5	1,006 5 1,029 0 1,056 0 1,087 0 1,119 0 1,149 5 1,174 0 1,164 0 1,165 0 1,166 5 1,175 0*

^{*} The result should have been 1 176 whole thousands The difference (1 thousand) is due to adjustments of the figures in Column 8 to the nearest half thousands

³⁵ The above method of arriving at intercensal estimates is very rough and ready. If correct it would mean that Bombay passed the million almost immediately after the 1911 Census, and was very nearly as large in 1917 as in 1921. Of these two conclusions the former is probably correct. The latter is

probably not, because immigration during 1919 and 1920 and the first 3 months of 1921 was probably more rapid than in the earlier years of the decade. In other words the immigration factor is not a constant. On the uncertain cridence available the matter can hardly be pursued further but is left to the currons to investigate if they wash.

SECTION 6.—ACCURAGE OF THE CRESUS PICULAS.

- 36. There is no doubt that there were people before the Census who believed the population of the Island to be 14 millions, and that there are still believe the are ready to claim that the Census figure is far below the mark. There is nothing to support this view. In fact the evidence is all the other way. The Logarithmic curve in the diagram in Chapter I distinctly suggests a recombile increase at this Census Moreover macorrect deductions are drawn from the retardation of the rate of increase from 23 per cent. In the period 1901 to 1911 to 20 per cent. In the period 1901 to 1911 to 20 per cent. In the period 1901 1921.
- 87 The true fact is that it was the 1901 Census that was too love and not the 1901 Census. By this it is not meant that commension was less complete them. But the plague epidemic was estimated to have caused 114 000 desites and to have induced 43 000 persons to migrate from the City at the time of the Census (code the 1901 Report). The Municipal Census taken in 1906 showed that people had got used to the plague and the gaps caused by the early raregas had been filled up.
 - 88. The marginal figures show the population at each Census since 1879.
 The population recorded in 1901 was 776 005 bridges.

 Live Trains the Control of the
- 89 The fairity of assumption that the present Consus figure is too low is also proved by the available Municipal death figures. In the absence of pridemics on a large scale a steadily ruing population will result in a steady rise in the number of deaths.
- 40 ° In the years 1918 to 1919 major epidemics were absent, but the annual deaths not only showed no tendency to increase but in 1915 fall to less than 24,000 that is to say to the level which had prevailed 20 years before in the non-epidemic period 1891 to 1895 when the population of Bombey was less by one and a half less.

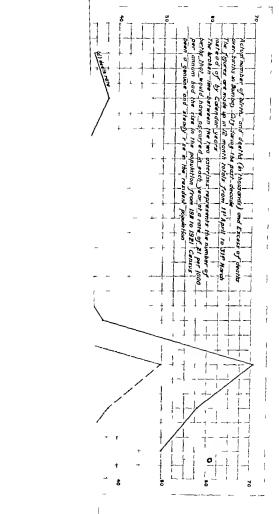
The annual number of deaths, which had been in the neighbourhood of 82,000 in the years 1913 and 1914 rose to 83,000 in 1917 the last non epidemic year available for consideration.

Prior to the year 1917 the deaths accordingly afford no evidence of a substantial morease in the population and we know that in the 5 years 1906 to 1911 the rate of increase in death totals averaged only 834 per annum. It would, therefore, appear that of the two hundred thousand persons who have been added to the population, by far the greater part has been added in the last 8 or 4 years.

Influenza and cholers raised the annual deaths from 50,000 to the enormous totals of 53,000 and 68 000 in the years 1918 and 1919 respect ively—whilst a recrudescence of influenza at the beginning and end of 1920 brought the total up to 48 000 for that year

What the non-epidemic mortality would now be it is difficult to say In the period 1918 to 1917 the average daily number of deaths was 83 In June and July 1930 the daily average for 8 consecutive non-epidemic weeks fell to 91 and figures as low as 75 and 82 were recorded.

The whole of parax 40 and 44 are contributed by Dr J E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer of the Muncipality



In the epidemic period 1918 to 1920 the City lost by excess of deaths over the average mortality no less than 100 thousand lives and the conclusion which suggest itself is that the exaggerated estimates of those who expected a population in the neighbourhood of 1½ millions are neither in accordance with the Census results themselves nor with such subsidiary statistical information as is available to indicate the probable trend of events in the last 10 years

Comparison between the Annual number of Deaths in the two non-epidemic periods-1891 to 1895 and 1913 to 1917

	•		
	•	1912	<i>38,954</i>
1891	23,847	1913	31,806
1892	26,518	1914	31,853
1893	23,142	1915	23,681
1894	27,330	1916	30,574
1895	25,081	1917	33,390
1896	33,451	1918	58,388
1897	Plague	1919	68,610
		1920	45,839

 $41\,$ A diagram is also given showing buths and deaths in the Island during the 120 months *

Attention is drawn to the shape of the curve of births, and the note on the diagram. The birth curve, if smoothed, is a horizontal line. This I take to indicate that the additions to Bombay's population during the last decade, and more, have been mainly persons who leave their families behind them, or maintain a pied-a-terre in their old villages to which they send their wives at the time of approaching childbirth, rather than persons who settle down and make a permanent home in the City

- 42 Diagrams in Chapter I of the General Report also compare the birth rate and death rate for the decade in Bombay City with those for all British Registration Districts. It will be seen that in births Bombay is always far below the Presidency. Nor is there any correspondence between the rise and fall of the two ourses. In the case of deaths this correspondence exists in all years except 1919, when Bombay was incomparably more unhealthy than the mofussil, losing 8,445 persons by Cholera, and 24,000 by Respiratory Diseases.
- 43 From the death curves there is again reason to think that Bombay was rather empty during 1915 to 1917. It is quite possible that fear of being recruited may have kept people in their villages during those years, while the high prices in the City were a deterrent. By 1919, when recruiting had ceased and the prices in villages were now so high that life in the City presented no great expectation of still further demands on the purse, the deterrent influences had passed away. For these reasons it is probable that the intercensal figures for 1915 to 1918 given above are very much too high, but the figure for 1919 more or less correct.
- A4 To return to the year 1919, in Bombay City the death rate from Respiratory Diseases is the index of the Influenza deaths The following are the actual deaths from Cholera, Influenza and Respiratory Diseases, 1917-1919 —

	1917	1918	1919
Cholera	61	1,682	8,445
Influenza	5	3,964	1,942
Respiratory Diseases	11,000	23,500	24,000

^{*} By an oversight in preparing the diagram the two curves have been entitled death rate and birth rate instead of, as they are, actual numbers of Deaths and Births

Deducting Cholera (8,000) from the total deaths (68,000) in 1919 the remaining (60,000) will exceed the figure (68,000) for 1918. In other words Influence persisted in Bombay and obviously from the Chart did not persist in the rest of the Presidency And this is well known, although there was not quite so much talk about the 1919 Rin because the deaths were spread over a longer period

Sporton 7 - Density

- 45 Density at the present Centus is illustrated by means of the dotted map, which explains itself. By the help of the large reference map † the location of any individual patch of dense population or any sparsely populated area can be secured. Most of the thin regions in the central portrams of the Island are railway properties, which necessarily contain fewer persons. Nevertheless it is important to remember that a rulway yard is not a health-giving open space to the same extent as a public park would be and this has to be borne in mind when interpreting the map.
- 46. One of the advantages of this method of exhibiting density is that if is not dependent upon accurate measurements. So long as the boundaries of the units adopted are correctly marked in, their area is financiarial. The importance of this will be understood when the difficulties explained in Section 4 of this Chapter are borne in mind.
- 47 The density of Bombay Town and Island as a whole is 78 persons per acra. The density of the 1911 population on the then reported area was 64 The density in London in 1911 was 60. London is here used in the sense of the Administrative County of London with a population of 44 millionat on the area of greater London density would no doubt be less.
- 48. A second degram illustrates density by sections. To interprete the dengram it is to be understood that the height of each step in the curve is the density per scre, and the width of each step is the actual number of persons in the society. As has been explained the heights are subject to an error of approximately ± 2 per cent. The widths are correct, or rather are subject to none but the ordinary census error of under-counteration, an unknown error which is always a minus, is not believed to be large, and is believed to be not proportionately higher than in other countries.
- 49 The amend table gives the uncorrected, reported densities per acre of the sections for all past Censuses but these densities for past Censuses are subject to large errors as shready explained.

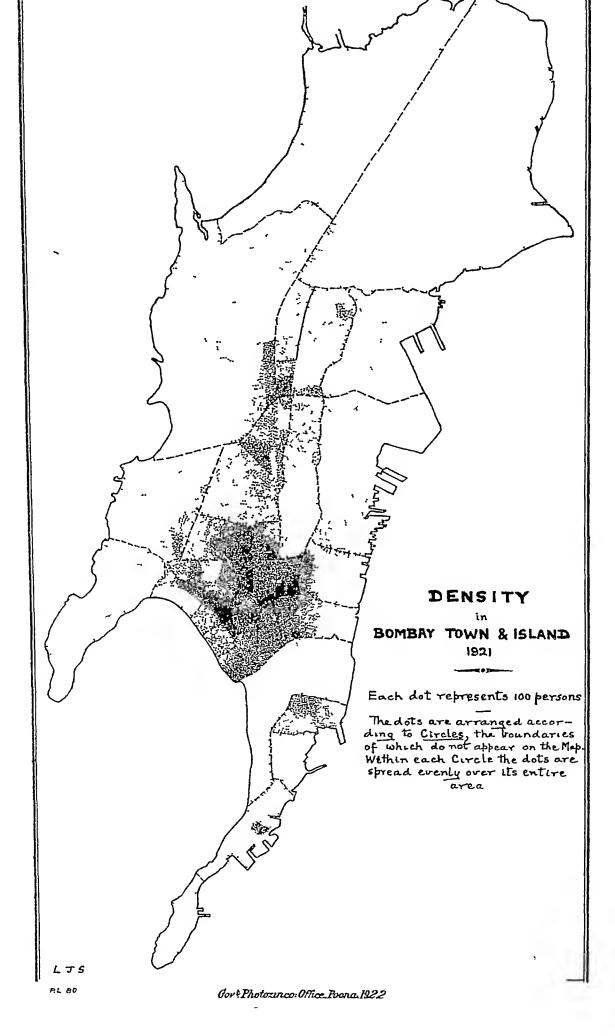
Uncorrected densities per acre in the different Sections since 1881

Section,	Finder of parties per sace.				
	1961.	1501.	1901.	1911.	1921.
A Ward— Upper Colaba Lower Colaba Fort, Bouth Fort, North Explanade B Ward— Chakla Mandvi Umarkhadi	20 55 27 258 21 725 -61 599	30 52 30 247 18 0°1 -97 498	97 49 25 171 15 473 191 460	11 0 25 158 25 470 903 454	23 79 81 105 22 489 206 460
Dongra	. 118	108	100	១វ	09

Or in other words, of the populs km of Bombay stool at even intervals over the whole I land (uselvel g interest words) each person would occupy fan area approximately 8×8 parits.

† The provisional figures of the 10° 1 Census, as reported in the newspapers, show that the populative of the Administrative County of London has not increased. So the dendity will be much the sums as before.

This m p is median form one copies of the Report.



-		Number of persons per acre.				
Section.	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	
C Ward— Market Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi Bhuleshwar Kumbharwada Khara Talao D Ward— Khetwadi Girgaum Chaupati Walkeshwar Mahalaxmi E Ward— Tardeo Kamatipura 1st Nagpada 2nd Nagpada 2nd Nagpada Byculla Tadwadi Mazagaon F Ward— Parel	558 402 189 508 778 700 175 206 100 21 17 90 438 323 482 29 31 49	502 401 192 506 699 649 169 217 103 24 46 83 442 376 552 51 44 59	319 296 131 399 598 556 159 119 60 19 28 92 404 357 547 113 38 45	339 338 219 481 602 552 188 247 102 20 41 121 556 218 638 147 59 41	412 357 306 471 737 582 256 320 131 31 58 218 714 260 699 161 82 34	
Sewn Sion	13 4	14 5	21 6	38	50 16	
G Ward— Mahım Warlı	19 10	10 17	21 25	24 49	32 53	

- that in the peripheral sections, dock basins, salt pans, &c, are included in the total area. This means that the density per acre of occupiable dry land is really higher than the figure shown. This particularly applies to Esplanade, Mandvi and Dongri with their large dock basins, and to Sion with its salt pans and lakes. Secondly it must be remembered that the boundaries of Mahalaxmi, Byculla, Parel, Mahim and Warli were almost certainly different in 1881 from what they were in 1901. But this does not necessarily mean that the densities in 1881—were wrongly calculated, but only that they applied to sections bearing the same names but not coterminous with those of 1901 and following Censuses. Thirdly the uncertainty regarding areas of sections in 1901 and 1911 has to be remembered. And lastly it must be remembered that the 1901 densities were calculated on a population thinned out by plague emigration, and by plague losses not yet refilled.
- 51 Subject to these remarks it seems to be a fact that the central portions of the island declined in density after 1881, but have now begun to fill up again. This last point is very important. Undeniably the central portions of the city are far more densely crowded than is compatible with sanitation, and if it is true, as seems to be the case, that they are now increasing in density after temporarily thinning out, the fact is very deplorable
- 52 The phenomenon of population thinning out in the central portions of a City and increasing in the outlying portions is well illustrated by London (p 42 of the General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1911)
- 53 Every big city is hable to contain regions in which the day population is greater than the night and vice versa. In London this is peculiarly the case with the "City of London" In 1911 the recorded night population of the Census was 19657, giving a density of only 29 persons per acre. A special day count was taken subsequently, and it was found that "364,061 persons were engaged during the day-time within the 'walls and liberties' of the city" This would give a density of 539. This remarkable difference would very likely be found to be parallelled in the case of the two sections, Esplanade and Fort

South in Bombay which are pre-eminently the business quarter of the city. In the case of the Esplands the large Maidams would prevent any great density even in the day. But in Fort South, if the Dook basins were excluded, the day density would certainly be very many times more than the recorded 31. It might be worth while next time to arrange for a special daylight count.

SECTION 8 .- RELIGION.

64. The solual numerical changes in the different religious since 1911 are shown in the following Table. It will be seen that Mahomedans increased very little and the number of females of that religion showed an estual declina. There would always in Bombay be a tendency for the increase of females to exceed that of males ince the intigrants must necessarily be largely makes, and the sex proportions discursed in a later section show a steady increase in the additional disadvantage of the disturbance of the sex proportions everywhere by Influence, which eliminated more females than males. This is referred to throughout the General Report. The estimated Influences mortality given by the Sanitary Commissioner on pages 44 and 45 of his Report for 1918 shows 1919 male and 12,635 female deaths in Bombay. This gives a proportion of 833 females to 1000 male dashs whereas the proportion of females to 1000 male for the total population was 530 at the last Census and 52 at this.—

Actual increases or decreases in each religion 1911 1991.

Ballylon.		Difference, 1911 1911, plus or mirrae.						
	7	Services.	Malm	,	erodes			
Hindu Mahomedan Christian Zorosetran Jein Jew	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	178 649 5,389 10,914 1,903 3 424 961 +	- 110 797 - 8,897 - 7,059 - 1,184 - 2,191 - 556	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	62,851 9,966 8 755 119 1 932 395			

55 The next Table gives the percentage distribution of the whole population by religion for each Cansus since 1872. It will be seen that the percentage of Christians remains angularly constant. The percentage of Zoroszirians steadily diminishest. This is instural. Christians are kept up by increase in the number of European and Anglo-Indians, whereas in the case of Zoroszirians, although there is said to be an inflow of this religion from the coast regions to the north; such a movement is not very considerable. Jains show the same fineductions in Bombay City as in the general population of the Presidency, for which see Chapter IV of the General Report. There is little doubt that these fineductions are largely due to changes in animeration. In 1891 there seems to have been a sort of boom, if a slang term can be condoned, in returning one a raligion as Jain. Except at that Census the proportion is fairly constant. Of the two main religions it is interesting to note that Hindus are gaining and Muschmans losing ground —

Percentage distribution of the population of Bombay by Religion, 1872 1927

Religion.	197E,	1101	1821.	1901.	1911.	1911.
Hindu Mahomedan Chrestian Zorosastran Jam - Jow Others -	53·8 21·5 5·4 0·8 2:5 0·5 0·1	65-2 90-5 5-5 5-9 9-9 0-4	65 1 18 9 5 5 5 8 5 1 0 5	65 5 90-1 5 8 0 0 1 6 0 8	67-8 10-8 5-9 5-2 9-1 0-7 0-1	71-0 15.7 5-8 4.5 9-0 0-5

MAPS

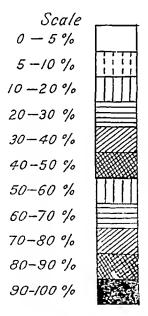
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DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIONS

ın

BOMBAY TOWN & ISLAND 1921

In the four maps which follow the percentages of each religion to the total population of each SECTION are shown All percentages above 50 are in red, & below 50 in black. The areas in which any religion is in absolute majority over all others, ie the red areas, are also for clearness outlined in red. It will be seen that Hindus are in absolute majority in 26 Sections, and Musalmans in 4 In the remaining two Sections (Nos I and 23) no one religion is in absolute majority.

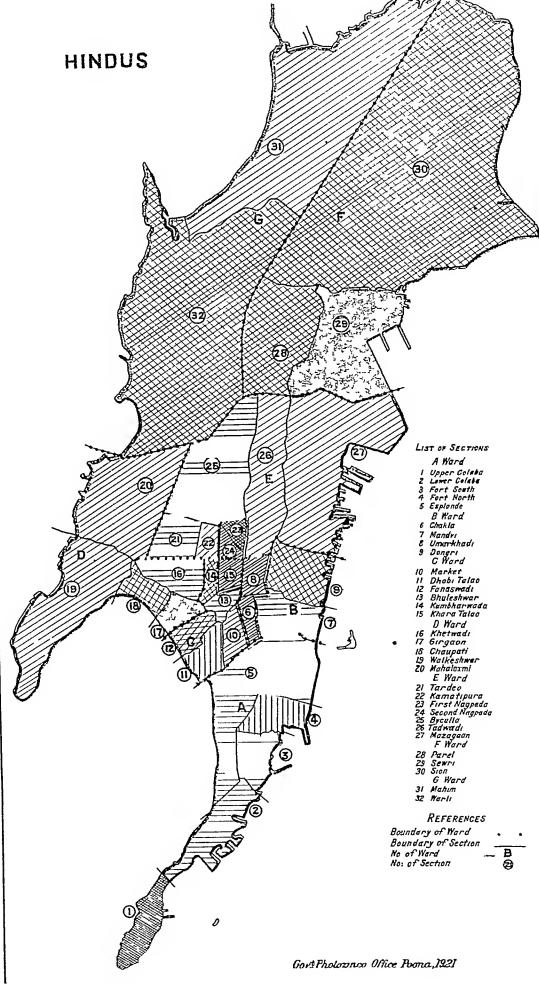


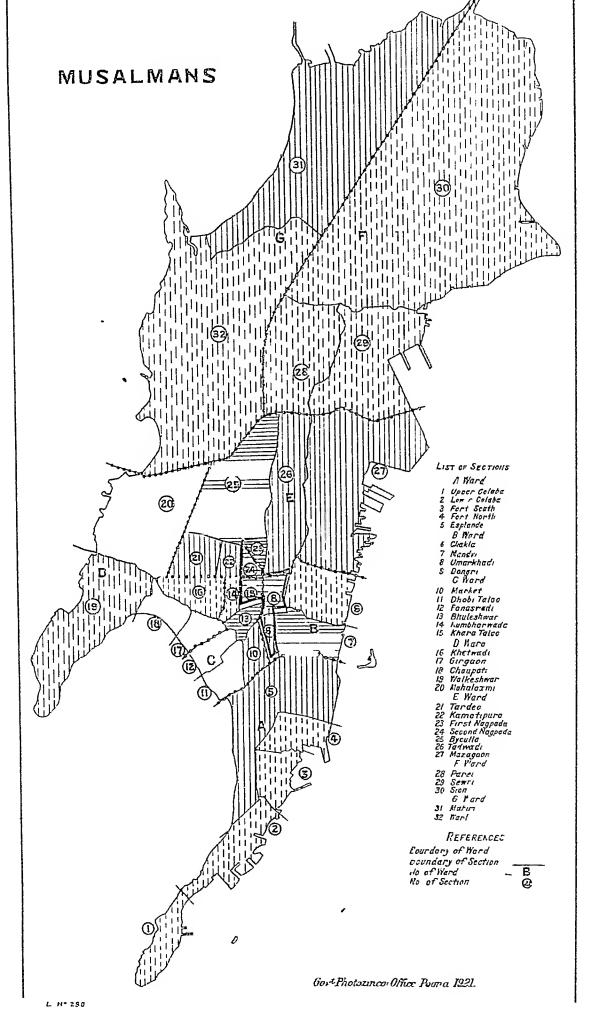
Jains have percentages of 155 in Section 10 Market, 119 in Section 7 Mandri and 5 l in Section 6 Chakla

Jews have a percentage of 18 l percent in Section 23 lst Nagpada

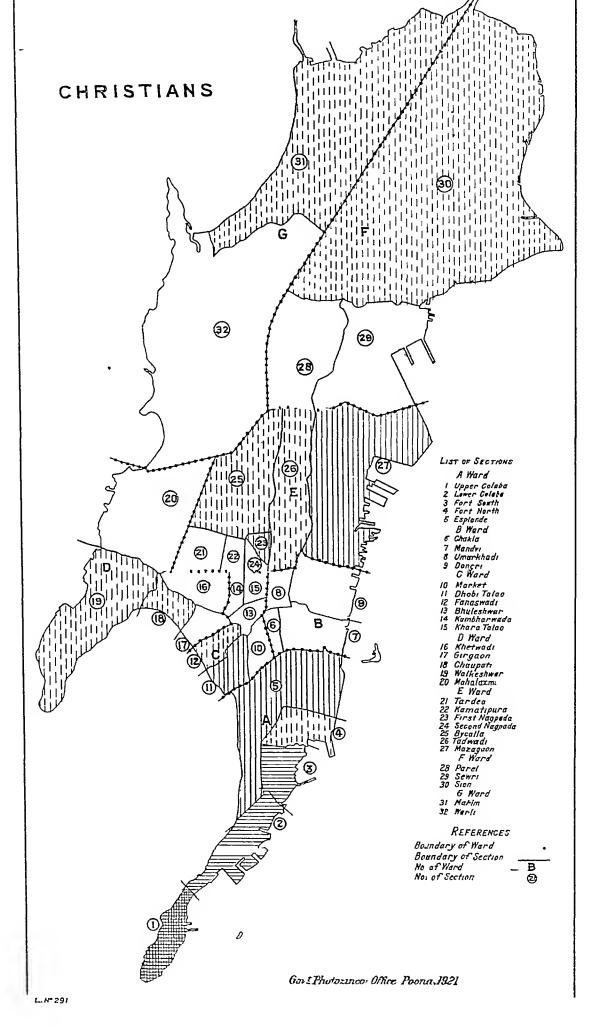
Otherwise no religion having a percentage of 50% is omitted from the maps

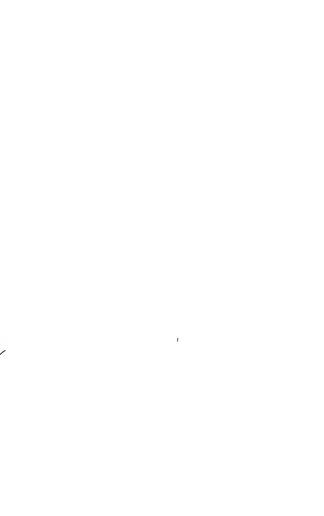


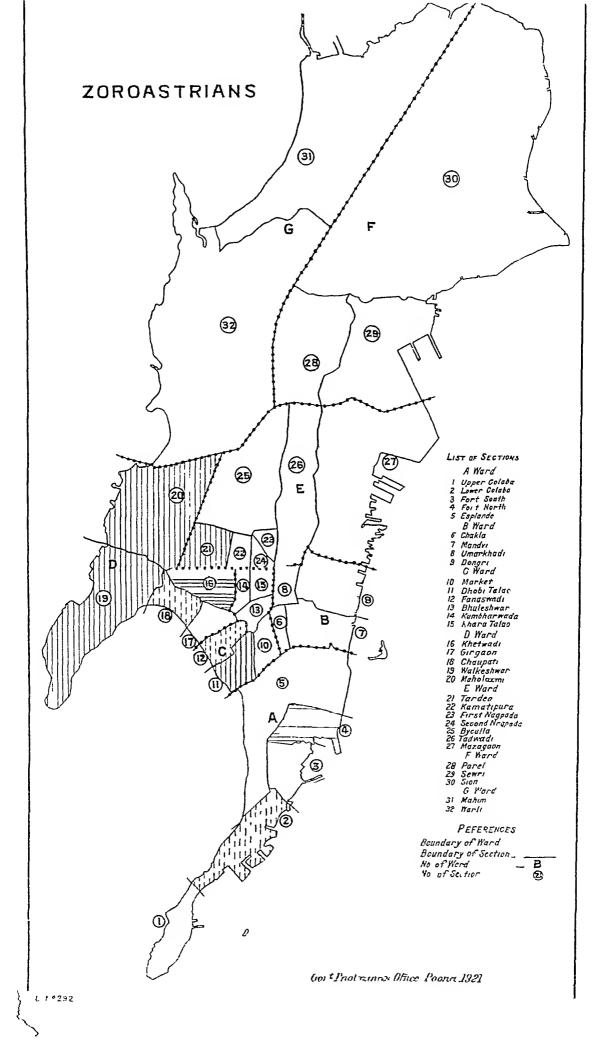












56 The regional distribution of the religions within the Island is shown in the following Table and Maps Comparison with 1901 shows that there is little if any change in this distribution. Then, as now, 2nd Nagpada, Khara Talao, Umarkhadi and Chakla were the strongold of Islam—

Percentage Table of the population of Sections of Bombay by Religion, 1921

Section	Hındus	Mahom edans	Jains	Zoroas trians	Christians	Ј е гу в	Others.
<u>'</u>	i i		! !) 1]	! :	
1 Upper Colaba 2 Lower Colaba 3 Fort, South 4 Fort, North 5 Esplanade 6 Chakla 7 Mandvi 8 Umarkhadi 9 Dongri 10 Market 11 Dhobi Talao 12 Fanaswadi 13 Bhuleshwar 14 Khumbarwada 15 Khara Talao 16 Khetwadi 17 Girgaum 18 Chaupati 19 Walkeshwar 20 Mahalaxmi 21 Tardeo 22 Kamatipura 23 1st Nagpada 24 2nd Nagpada 24 2nd Nagpada 25 Byculla 26 Tadwadi 27 Mazagaon 28 Parel 29 Sewri 30 Sion 31 Mahim 32 Warli	45 4 62 4 66 9 56 2 66 4 87 6 65 5 87 2 66 6 87 2 66 8 87 2 66 8 80 4 82 7 74 1 60 6 87 7 87 6 87 7 87 6 87 7 87 6 87 7 87 8 87 8	67796118 6791181 5791181 679195085 679195085 167586 16758 167586 16758 167586 167586 167586 167586 167586 167586 167586 167586 167586 1	005 331 1198 1553 1198 1198 1198 1199 1100 1100 1100 1100	1486872000068884554 262200000688845541000539541000122503784	4652 28274 1900164 175000127558611724 1131442207	02 12 24 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	000 002 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
ON ALOUN	1 200	1		1.4]	05	00

Table are not without interest. Jains will be seen to have always had a very low proportion of females. This is presumably due to the fact that they are traders from the north, who leave their families in their permanent homes. Subject to certain limitations the proportion of females to males is a rough and ready index of the permanence or otherwise of any community in any area. From this it will be seen that Hindus are considerably more a settled resident community than are Mahomedans.—

Number of females per thousand males in each religion, 1872-1921

			Females per	1.000 males		
Rellgion	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Hindu Mahomedan Christian Zoroastrian Jain Jew	608 634 461 909 246	664 679 521 931 341	571 633 493 910 811	610 617 521 904 381	521 507 486 903 329 883	531 452 480 864 357 870

58. As some uncertainty existed m my mond both regarding the meaning of the term Zoreastrian, f. s., whether including Iranis or not and if so, them what proportion of the total Zoreastrians would be found to be Iranis, I had the slips of this Religion specially sorted by caste and birth place. Dr Jivanji J Modi, C.L.E. who was consulted informed me that the term Iran applied to recent Zoreastrian miningrants from Persia. An immigrant and his descendants are called Iranis for about a century after which they will gradually have become so absorbed into the Parsee community that they will be called Parsees. There is therefore no absorbed fixed dividing has between the two. The following are the fourse of resums actually found on the albs.—

	Parsons.	Males.	Females.
Total Zoroastrians	59,934	97,948	24,986
Paraces	50,833	27 005	23,828
Iranis	1 401	943	458

The following is the distribution of Iranis only by birth place -

	Person.	Market	Females
Born in India	719	488	281
Born in Persia	 688	419	214
Born elsewhere	49	88	18

As regards regional distribution of Iranis within the Island the following sections contained the most —

		1		
Ebetwadi	831	Market		51
Dhoh Talso	178	Fameswadi		52
Fort North	160	Dreulla.		28
Walkeshwar	114	Maragaco		#8
Girganin	81	Parel		29
Bhuleshwar	87	Fort, South		24
Tardeo	. 64	Esplanade	-	23
Larger Coleba	65	24-2-2-		

No other section had more than 20, and some nil

SECTION 9 -BIEVEPLACE.

69 The fact that the Bombay population is largerly immigrants—using that term of course in the Course sense—is well known.

The percentage of the total population which has actually

been born in Bombay has steadily declined at each Census as is shown in the margin. We have now resched a size of things possibly menampled. Where the matter will end it is difficult to see. But since the curves and size of the contract of the curves and size of the contract of the curves and the contract of the cont

that the number born in the City is not apparently either diminishing or increasing it may be assumed that the percentage will again show a fall at the next Census.

60 The actual distribution of the population according to birthplace is shown in the next Table for the last two Commes—

Distribution of every 1 000 of the population of Bombay by Birthplace, 1921 and 1911

		19 IL	1911.
Bombay City		160	196
Ratnaguri		200	221
Kolaba		87	88
Thene and Bombay Suburban District	***	18	16

		1921	1911
Districts of the Central Division		206	166
Surat	•	· 34	3 6
Ahmedabad	•	15	17
Other Districts of Gujarat	•••	6	5
Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara	•••	9	8
Sind	•••	′ 6	2
Cutch		32	37
Kathiawar	•••	62	52
Kolhapur, S M C States and Savantwadı		13	14
Madras Presidency		13	9
Punjab, Delhi and the N W. F. Piovince		11	11
United Provinces		60	52
Central Provinces and Berar		4	4
Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam	•••	4	4
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara	•••	18	20
Hyderabad State		17	10
Baroda State	••	7	5
French and Portuguese possessions in India		2 9	33
Other Asiatio countries	•••	8	7
Europe	••	9	7
Elsewhere (including Bombay unspecified)		27	, 30
	_		

61 The distribution of the immigrants by Wards varies The distribution of persons born in Europe is naturally irregular. The actual numbers in each Ward are—

A Ward	4,361	E Ward	994
${f B}$ $\overline{f W}$ ard	· 79	F Ward	312
C Ward	23	G Ward	216
D Ward	597	Harbour, &c	3,752

The large numbers recorded under Harbour, &c, means Floating Population, Railway Platforms, Harbour Island and Vagrants enumerated by the Police The large majority of the figures 3,752 represents crews and passengers of ships in harbour, including at least one transport. This is referred to again below

62. The distribution of those born in French and Portuguese possessions is as follows (in practice they will almost all be from Goa) —

A Ward	4,216	E Ward		6,146
B Ward	627	F Ward		1,466
C Ward	10,405	G Ward		3,342
D Ward	6,224	Harbour, &c	••	1,685

- 63 The distribution of those born in Ratnagiri seems to be more even this time. In 1911 the percentage of persons born in that district to total population of each ward varied between 43 4 in F Ward and 9 7 in B Ward. This time the corresponding percentages are 32 8 and 10 2_c
- of birth at all Censuses since 1881 are as given in the following Table, below which are given the proportionate figures for the same, treating the 1881 figure in each case as 100. A good many interesting points are brought out by the second Table of proportions. It is for instance clear that Thana was already supplying Bombay with as large a stream of immigrants as were likely to be attracted thither as early as 1881, and probably earlier. And the same is true of Cutch. It is probable that the Cutchi immigrants, who are mainly traders—Bhatias, Khojas, Vanis, &c., came to Bombay in large numbers in the great trade boom in the sixties, and the maximum was then reached. Poona has naturally always been a great source of Bombay immigration, but the stream has increased but little since 1881. The same applies to Surat. The Baroda stream is not as large now as 1891, such persons as want Mill labour going to Ahmedabad. The stream from Nagar and Nasik shows a sudden increase at this Census. This is referred to again below. The most important

growth is the stream from the Punjab and North India. It will be seen below that these immigrants have not so far brought their women folk. Should they do so the character of Bombay might be almost changed in a couple of generations—

Actual numbers of sumagrants anto Banbay City from the more emportant districts of origin -1891 1921

Dirib-place.	1861.	1991.	1901.	1911.	1921,
Ahmedalad Surat Thana (including the Bombay Suburban Distinct) Kolaba Ratragiri Nasik Ahmedmagar Pootus Suburban Salara Outch Kathanwar Kollapur Baroda Hydersbad State Mashras Raflaguran	7 004 85,808 17,081 11,606 125,180 7,142 8,274 60,004 45,838 42,668 4,250 8,508 8,508 8,508 8,508 8,508 8,508	0 430 20 040 18 128 23,851 10 ,550 6,85 9,548 54,543 4,93 87,834 88,050 4,248 8,57 0 518 8,276 18,607	9 594 25 037 10,857 91,100 145,835 7 099 64,791 80,832 26 179 45,541 5,993 5,993 7 491 0,005	16,298 \$5,072 15,707 37,110 210,000 2,863 14,611 71,185 8,528 8,528 86,470 98,470	17,557 30 659 14,797 45,190 235 566 24,451 48,501 89,231 11 816 65 053 87 450 72,495 9,901 6,349 10 502 16,165
Points (melading Delha) United Provinces Oudh Upper India North West Fronter Province(s) Central Provinces and Bear Central India Agency Portuguese and French pos-	2,420 8,722 2,227 2,321 2,068 21,908	6,572 8,631 16,693 16,658 1,950 2,966 21,399	6,116, 6,043 29,881 4,890 2,407 18,794	8,616 50,663 1,101 5,843 4,003 52,106	10,428 70 911 9,948 8,860 84,111

Proportionals numbers of immigrants from the more important districts into Bombay Orty at each Geneus, taking the 1891 figure in each case as 100

65 The permanence or otherwise of any, stream of immigration would ordinarily be indicated by the sex ratios. In Bombay as a whole the ratio of

females to 1,000 males is 525 In the Bombay-born population it is, as would be expected, much higher, namely 785 The following are the other ratios —

Ratio of females to 1,000 males in each stream of immigrants from the more important regions of birth

Bombay Population as a whole		525
Burth-place		
Bombay City		785
Ahmednagai		785
Nasık	•	765
Poona		716
Kolaba	•	600
Cutch		580
Hyderabad Deccan		543
Thana and Bombay Suburban District		535
Kathiawar		$\tilde{o}32$
Ratnagırı		526
Satara		471
Surat		419
French and Portuguese possessions in India		411
Punjab, Delhi and the N W F Province		199
United Provinces		167
Rajputana		154
Europe ·	•••	264
Other Asiatic countries		206

- 66 The interesting fact therefore emerges that the Ahmednagai and Nasik immigrants have brought their wives and children with them. This may be due to either of two causes, viz—(i) that they have come to settle permanently, or (ii) that conditions were so bad in their villages that they had no option. The corresponding ratios of females to 1,000 males in 1911 for the Deccan Districts were—Ahmednagar 625, Nasik 610, Poona 692
- 67 The same problem, permanence or otherwise of the immigration from particular Districts can also be studied from the point of view of the ratio of workers and dependents in each batch of immigrants. If the immigration is casual or temporary the proportion of female workers and of dependents will alike be low. The following figures are therefore significant —

Proportion of workers and dependants in each batch of immigrants, Bombay City, 1921

	Percentag	e to total	ımmigrants
District of birth	Actual w	orkers.	Depend ants
	Males	Females	Both sexes.
Ahmednagar Kolaba Poona Ratnagan Satara Surat Thana and Bombay Suburban Cutch	42 47 46 52 56 56 48 44	18 10 12 12 10 5 5	40 43 42 36 34 39 47 53
Kathiawar Rajputana United Provinces French and Portuguese Possessions in India.	49 76 76 57	6 3 3 10	45 21 21 33
The same for the total population of the City	52	9	39

The Ahmednagar immigrants show up strongly in the matter of female action workers, and Gutch shows up in the matter of dependents. The high proportion of dependents in the latter case is due to the wealing character of the immigrants, who are almost entirely traders ris —Bhatias, Vanns (toth Hindu and Jam) Khojes and Merona, Lohanna and Brahmans. Naturally such immigrants can affort to support more dependents than the Marathus and Maharis from the Decean.

68 The immigrants can also be studied by age periods. The three age penods are 0 15 15-40 and 40 and over. These are not, in our opinion wall chosen. The second and third should be 15-50 and 50 and over as this would give us the measure of working ages, and dependents at each end of the scale. The proportions are—.

Proportions at different ages (both sexes combined) in each batch of immigrants Bombay City 1921

	Percentage to total imerigrants.					
District of Pirth.	0-18.	11-40.	40 å ome.			
Ahmedragur	80 93 93	83	18			
Kolaba	223	19	19			
Poom	25	65	19			
Ratnaguri .	223	62	16			
Betara	23	_61	17			
Surat	19	1 788	18			
There and Bombay Suburban	93	1 83 I	19			
Cutch	93 98	2882	19			
Kathiawar	1 23	1 59 (18			
Baputana	18	79	15			
United Provinces	18	69	18			
French and Portuguese possessions in India.	16	63	21			
The same for the total population of the City	21	85	17			
	, ,	, ,				

In this case a high proportion in the lowest age group means permanence of residence. The high proportion in the highest age group in the case of limin grants from French and Portuguess possessions is possibly due to a higher life value in the case of the Goanese.

- 60 City Table VI—Part II, which corresponds with Table VI—Part II in the Bombay City Volume of 1911, again gives special stabilist of immigrants by casts and cocupation. The base of the figures is explained in the note at the head of the Table. The table is a very long one, and complicated. It is, therefore, only possible to point out a few of the sallent features.
- 70. In view of the great increase in immigrants from Ahmedinagar it is interesting to note the ceases. The following are the more important castes in 1911 and 1921 —

Immigrants from Akmednagar 1911 and 1991

Principal Out on		Number of Immigrants.			
A100-FE CON-	ļ	teru.	1911.		
Chamblar or Mochi Dhod or Mahar Maratha Sheikh Indian Christian	- - -	450 8,199 4,006 1,439 Not given	2,501 10,235 13,046 1,880 _201		

The number of Mahars is noticeable—The number of this caste enumerated in (1) Ahmednagar and (2) in Bombay but born at Ahmednagar in 1911 and 1921 were as follows—

	1911	1921
Enumerated in Ahmednagar	$72,\!411$	39,278
Enumerated in Bombay but born in Ahmednagar	3,132	16,235
	75,443	55,513

It will be seen that the reduction in this caste in the Ahmednagar District amounted to no less than 33,133 and of these no less than 13,103 came to Bombay

71 Nor is the influx of Mahars confined to immigrants from the Nagar District. There appears to be a gradual drifting into Bombay of the great Mahar Caste of all the Marathi speaking districts, and especially the Decean. Taking the following Districts—Nagar, Colaba, Nasik, Poona, Ratnagiri, Satara and Sholapur—we get the following figures of Mahar Immigrants to Bombay in 1911 and 1921.

	Males.	Females	Total
1911	23,192	16,531	39,723
1921 .	42,667	27,667	70,334
Percentage increase in the	+84%	+67%	+77%

- 72 The total strength of the Mahar Caste including Dhed and Holiyahas decreased by 3 per cent since 1911 But the percentage decrease in the Central Division alone is 15 per cent and the increase in Bombay City 37 per cent
- 73. Of course the Bombay increase makes little difference on the vast number left in the mofussil. The caste strength in the Presidency is 13rd million, and the number in Bombay only 92 thousand. But it has almost exactly doubled in twenty years, the strength being 46 thousand in 1901.
- 74 The Maratha figure is not capable of such exact comparison, because it involves the uncertainty which always exists between Marathas and Kunbis Many a person who would be entered as Kunbi in his native village will assume the name Maratha on arrival in Bombay Moreover the Kunbi immigrants from Nagar were not tabulated in Table VI—Part II for Bombay in 1911
- of the different castes from any regions, or from all regions considered together, follow lines which would be expected. Thus most of the Marathas and lower castes will be found in Industrial Occupations, or in Insufficiently Described Occupations, which, as explained in the note to the Table, is mainly the simple entry 'labourer,' most of the Wanis will be found under trade, the Brahmins under Professions and the Liberal Arts, the Indian Christians from Goa under Domestic Service, and so on. In the case of the head "Public Force and Administration" it will be found that the Punjab and United Provinces supply large numbers, but these represent to a large extent sepoys of regiments which were in Colaba barracks at the time of the Census
 - 76 My impression as regards this Table is that as it now stands it is too detailed. At the next Census there should be more grouping of birthplaces. Thus all the Districts of the Central Division could be amalgamated, all Districts of the Karnatak, and so on. The selected castes might also with advantage be reduced.

Section 10 — Europeans and Anglo-Indians

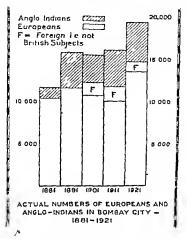
77 This seems to be the most suitable place to discuss the numbers of these two communities, since in the case of the former the figures in City Table VIII are to be compared with those in City Table VII—Part I

 The number of Europeans has increased proportionately more than the number of Anglo-Indians.

The numbers in 1901 1911 and 1931 are as follows --

	1901,	1911.	1921,
Anglo-Indians	 8 258	4 188	4,794
Europeans	12,201	11 855	14,726

The actual numbers since 1631 are shown in the annexed diagram-

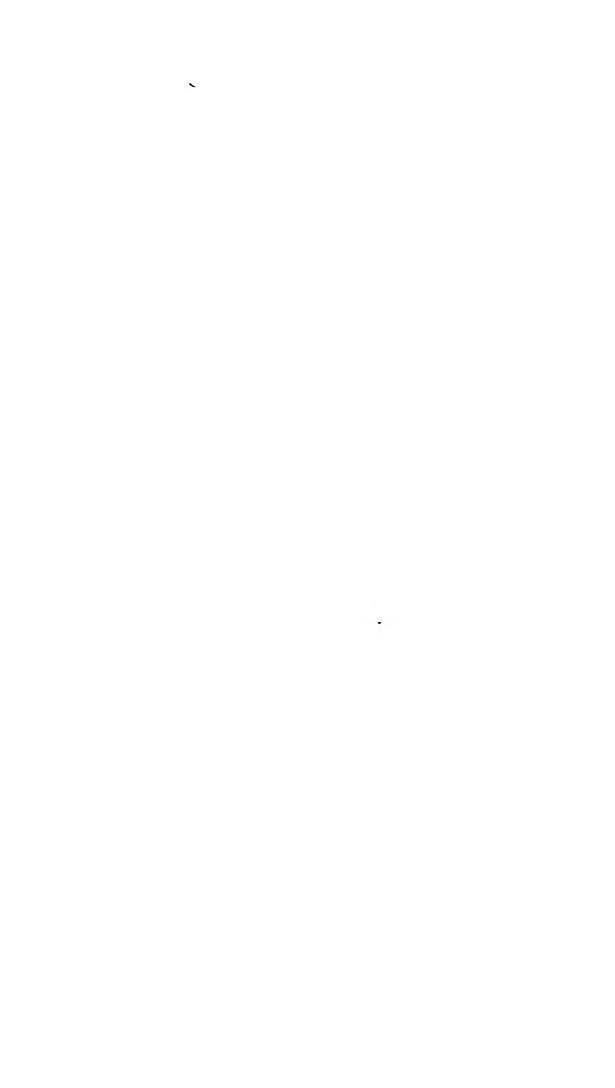


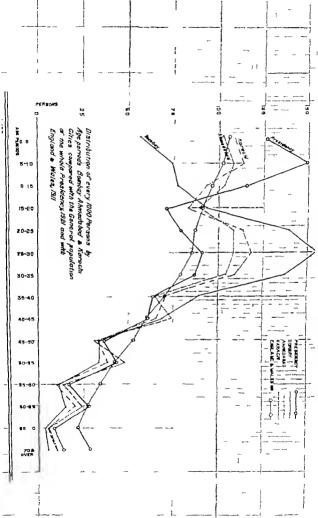
79 These two classes of the population together have not however increased in the long run much more rapidly in proportion than the general population, as the following figures will show—

Proportionate increases in (i) Total population f Bombay and (ii) number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in Bombay City since 1881

Classa	Proportion at such Corney taking the 1861. figure in such case to 100.						
	1891	1891	1901	1911	10371		
Total population Europeans and Anglo-Indians	100 100	106-9 186 6	100-8 183-6	120 6 138 4	159°0 167 3		

⁸⁰ The number of foreign Europeans has this time fallen considerably The figures are only available since 1901 and are as shown in the margin. The reduction this time-is no doubt due largely to the effect of War and the consequent elimination of the German Tradar The Burtla place figures will not of course correspond exact to the figures are born in Index.





Persons enumerated in Bombay and born in certain European Countries, 1911 and 1921

and some Indians in Europe But the figures of European Birth-places in City Table VI-Part I show the reductions in the case of individual countries as shown in the margin

On the other hand the numbers born in the United Kingdom rise from 5,760 to 9,465, an increase of 3,705, not to mention the returns of Europe Unspecified which rise from 6 to 217, that return being almost always equivalent to the United Kingdom.

81 That Anglo-Indians often return themselves as Europeans is well-known and is borne out by the figures. Apart from the fact that there cannot be such a disparity (3 Europeans for every Anglo-Indian,) as the figures indicate, the comparison of 13,544 European British Subjects with 9,465 persons born in the United Kingdom is striking. Making every allowance for small English children born in India and enumerated there the disproportion seems too high

SECTION 11 -AGE

S2 The age distribution of the population of cities is usually considerably different from that of the General Population of the country, the cities presenting the phenomenon of a deficiency of children and old persons and an excess of persons in the wage-earning periods. This is true of all our cities, but, par excellence of Bombay. The table which follows shows the distribution at this Census for all the seven Cities, and by way of comparison, for the Population of the whole Presidency. The two diagrams are also designed—one to show the comparison between age distribution in Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad with one another and with the Presidency, and the other to show the essential similarity between the distributions in Bombay at the last two Censuses. In the first mentioned diagram the age-distribution of the population of England and Wales, 1911, has been added as a matter of comparative interest.

Distribution of every 1,000 of the population by age periods in the Cities of the Bombay Presidency, compared with the General Population of the Presidency, 1921

Ago group	General Population of the Presidency	Bombay	Ahmed ahad	Karachi	Poons City Munics pality	Sholapur	Surat	Hubli
0- 5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30-35 35-40 40-45 45-50 50-55 55-60 60-65 65-70 70 and over	127 151 116- 72 80 92 88 64 62 37 44 17 28 8	58 75 78 94 141 156 138 90 69 34 33 11 15 3	103 109 104 90 109 109 105 66 74 31 48 13 24 5	109 115 94 81 114 119 110 72 66 33 38 10 21 5	101 120 110 93 101 101 94 68 71 36 45 16 27 6	117 125 115 86 96 100 94 58 65 91 46 14 33 6	115 120 115 90 97 93 87 67 63 38 47 18 24 -8 16	120 118 109 80 98 101 99 58 70 32 50 14 30 5- 16

83 The different types of population studied on the basis of the percentage distribution of persons in the three age groups 0-15, 15-50 and 50 and over, have been discussed in Chapter V of the General Report, to which reference is invited. The normal distribution for this Presidency seems to be 39, 50, 11, and this represents a population increasing slightly from natural causes

An increase in the first and last age groups and an increase in the middle one can be brought about either by the population being Regressive from natural causes or from its being Recessive from the property through Renigration, and a decrease in both the first and third in favour of the middle group will usually be due to the population being Accessive through immigration. The following chows the distribution in the Citics of this Presidency—

Ap grep.	General Population	Benky	ährned. abed.	Karahi.	Posts City Mankel- pality	Scool.	Elicis pez,	Hales.
0-15	89	91	83	83	33	85	85	85
15-50	50	72	58	60	56	53	54	64
50 and over	11	7	10	9	11	11	11	11

Bombay therefore, stands out preeminently as the most "Accessive case.

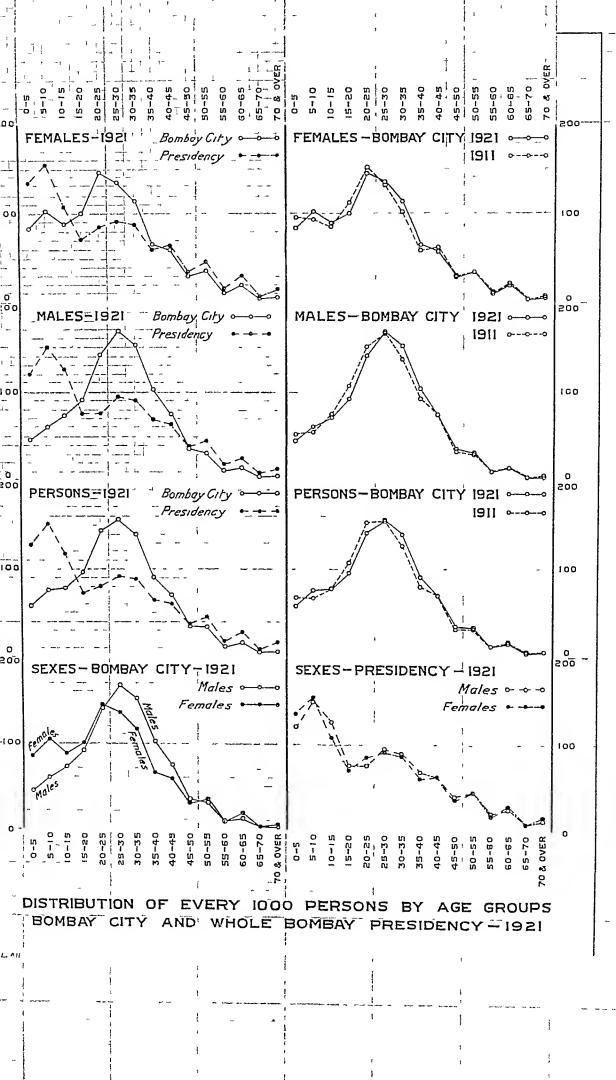
84. The extent to which the age distribution in Bombay has changed during the aix Consuses is shown in the following Table ---

Age distribution of the Bombay Oily Population 1878 to 1981. Proportions per 1,000 persons living at each Census.

Age period.	1673.	156L	1801.	1901.	3903	1991,
0- 6 10-15 16-99 29-25 35-40 36-55	851 263 183 107 54	104 104 90 182 134 125 78 88 18 25	80 81 95 110 188 195 108 67 71 81 42 14	69 84 92 100 183 140 191 71 74 82 40 18	67 67 78 108 151 154 125 80 80 83 11 17 4 6	58 78 78 94 141 155 189 90 84 83 11 16 3

85 The Table just given exhibits some peculiar features—mainly in the years 1873 and 1881. The most complouous is the shortage of persons in the groups 60 and over in 1881 combined at the same time with an excess in the groups from 0-20. The high values in those lower age groups would not, however have been surprising, had the value of the same four groups in 1872 been also as high or higher. But as will be seen, it was only 351 as against 438 in the next Cennus. Nor is the came to be stiributed to any wide difference in the age composition of the general population, dince the per millo values of these age groups in the general population of Britash Districts were 408 in 1872 and 403 in 1881. The values of the highest age groups (60 and over) in those two years in Bombay shows a complete inversion when compared with the general population, namely 44 and 25 against 73 and 44. We shall got the problem clearer if we combine the age groups into four major groups for all years as follows—

yla tood:	J	P	e sile of the	o populatio	L	
	181.	191.	1901.	1811.	1971.	
0-20 20-40 40-60	351 446 161	438 418 127	368 48 161	845 464 159	820 510 143	90. 525 147





The age groups thus stated distinctly indicate that the "Accessive" character of the Bombay population, namely an excess of persons in the wageearning periods and a deficiency at each end was strongly marked in 1872. became less marked in the decade 1872-1881, and thereafter has steadily The question is, therefore—is there any independent evidence to the effect that the 1881 population was of a less accessive and more normal type than the population of the previous Census The Birth-place test fails us, since it is pointed out elsewhere that the percentage of City born has steadily diminished, and there was no break in the phenomenon. But the sex ratios furnish the necessary corroborative evidence. The number of females per furnish the necessary corroborative evidence. The number of females per 1,000 males was 612 in 1872, rose to 663 in 1881, and fell again to 586 in 1891 Age and sex are necessarily closely connected, and the corroboration afforded by the sex ratios obviates the necessity of calling the age figures of the earlier Census into question A possible line of solution is to suppose that the immigrants who came into Bombay during the decade 1872—1881 brought with *Census into guestion them their wives and families. And this is highly probable, since the great famine of 1877 may have driven many poor cultivators from their homes, and forced them into the City, just as we have already seen in the discussion of Immigration that the Nagai and Nasik immigrants at this Census have brought then families The solution of the problem of the deficiency in the highest groups (60 and over) in 1881 is not apparent, but the problem itself is of less importance

87. The next Table gives the age distribution for each Religion separately —

Distribution	of	1,000	persons	of	each	Religion	by	age	groups,
			Bombay	$C\iota$	ty, 1	921			

Age group	Total population of the City	Hindu	Musalman	Jain.	Zorcastrian,	Christian,
0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30-35 35-40 40-45 45-50 50-55 55-60 60-65 65-70 70 and over	58 75 78 94 141 156 138 90 69 84 33 11 15 8	58 76 76 94 145 163 142 89 66 32 30 9 13 3	57 74 81 86 129 146 141 94 78 36 38 11 19 3	50 58 94 138 169 154 124 83 57 29 24 7 8	66 81 89 89 102 98 99 83 81 56 59 82 15	58 65 76 102 154 144 120 93 70 45 86 14 14

88 The above Table brings out clearly the longevity of the Parsees, whose age distribution would be admirable if only there was a larger number in the lowest age groups. Some idea of the longevity of this community will be gained when it is mentioned that the percentage of the Zoroastrians to the total City population is 4.4. In age groups 55 and over it is 8.8 and in age groups 65 and over it is 17. In other words about 1 in every 22 or 23 persons in Bombay is a Parsee, but of persons over 65 years of age one in every 6. Reference is invited to the fuller discussion of the age distribution of this Religion in Chapter V of the General Report

89 But to consider the last Table satisfactorily it is necessary to compare the age distribution of each religion in Bombay with its distribution in the B1905—VII

whole Presidency This is shown in the following Table by taking out the percentage of the former to the latter —

Percentage borns by the member per mills in each age period for each religion in Bombay Gity to the number per mills in the same age period of the same religion for the Presidency as a whole.

yes tareb	Ilmera.	Manhon	Jahr.	Esmastrian.	Obriden.
0-5 5-10 10-18 16-20 90-25 25-90 30-16 35-40 40-45 40-45 45-50 50-55 50-55 80-65 65-70 70 and over	45 50 64 181 166 179 168 141 105 84 68 50 48 38	45 49 74 193 184 158 147 159 120 66 70 66 70 66 69	45 44 47 168 201 175 149 129 88 69 49 20 20	84 88 03 100 107 109 109 105 100 104 103 97 97 97	54 53 78 190 183 183 183 129 197 117 113 88 70 57

90 Zeroastrians being memby centred in Bombay it naturally follows that their Bombay ago distribution thould vary little from the same for the whole Presidency. Of the rest the order from the least divergence to greatest is Christian, Musalman, Hindu, Jain. The approximate percentage of the strength of each relagon in Bombay to the total strength in the Presidency is Zeroastrians 61, Christians 25 Jains 6 and Hindus and Musalmans 4 each. So the case of the others it will be seen that the Musalman distribution is much more normal in Bombay than that of either of the others. Thus again emphasizes the fact that Musalman immigrants are probably not proportemately so important as Hindu immigrants, as was demonstrated before by the declining proportionate strength of hisan as against the other religions. As between Jains and Hindus it will be seen that the abnormal erross in the case of Jains is concentrated more intensely in the two groups 15-20 and 20-25. A possible explanation is that the Jains being proportionately more educated than the Hindus the proportionate number of College students will be higher. But this is a speculation only

SECTION 12 .- SEX.

91. It is meritable that just as the age composition of the City is abnormal so also will be the sex composition. The number of females per 1,000 males since 1872 is given in the margin. It will be seen that, while

there has been a gradual widening of the divergence between this numbers of the two sexes that widening process has two been interrupted, once in 1881 and once in 1901. The reason for the interrupted and one in 1901. The reason for the discussion on age is not a sex of the sex of the discussion on age is not a sex of the sex of the discussion on age is not a sex of the sex of the discussion on age is not a sex of the sex of the discussion of the discussion of the sex of the discussion of the discussion of the sex of the sex of the discussion of the discussion of the sex of the discussion of plague.

rotugees. It is obvious that when it comes to leaving a city because of an epidemic a single man has greater facilities for so doing than either a single woman or a family Moreover it would be the casual immigrants who would mostly go and the casual immigrants are mainly males.

70010

92 Studied by Sections the composition at the last two Censuses has been as follows —

Percentage of females to males in Sections of Bombay City, 1911 and 1921

Section	1911	1921	Section.	1911	1921
Upper Colaba* Lower Colaba Fort, South Fort, North Esplanade Chakla Mandvi Umarkhadi Dongri Market Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi Bhuleshwar Kumbharwada Khara Talao Khetwadi	79 46 23 63 42 54 42 60 60 37 57 51 48 55 53 61	33 46 19 58 34 39 50 59 65 30 51 53 46 50 49 62	Gırgaum Ohaupatı Walkeshwar Mahalaxmı Tardeo Kamatıpura Ist Nagpada 2nd Nagpada Byculla Tadwadı Mazagaon Parel Sewri Sion Mahim Warli	61 61 55 58 61 63 58 57 55 58 61 66 67 53	61 58 57 63 63 49 56 52 58 67 64 53

^{*} In 1911 evoluding, and in 1921 including Military

93 .It follows from what has been said already that the shortage of females is likely to be most marked in the middle or wage earning periods, and this is borne out by the following figures for the last two Censuses —

Percentage of females to males at each age period in Bombay City, 1911 and 1921

Age period.	1911.	1921	Age period.	1911	1991
0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30-35	99 92 58 55 53 42 39	98 90 64 58 53 42 39	35-40 ' 40-45 45-50 50-55 55-60 60 and over	35 45 51 63 64 84	34 42 44 60 56 81

SECTION 13 —CIVIL CONDITION.

- 94 The civil condition of the population shews little change over last time, whether viewed as a whole or by religions The following are the proportions —

Number per cent who were Unmarried, Married, and Widowed, Bombay City, 1911 and 1921

	1911			1921		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried	Married	Widowed.
Whole Population Hindus Mahomedans Christians Jams Zoroastrians	35 31 37 52 37 54	57 61 55 41 58 37	8* 8 8 7 5 9	35 32 37 51 37 51	58 61 57 44 58 41	7 7 6 5 5 8

^{*} Misprinted as 9 on p 21 of the Report on Bombay Town and Island, 1911

95 The decrease in widows as a whole is not in accordance with the
Distribution by Civil Combites of cross 1,000
general changes in the Presidency as a
whole, the figures for which at the two
Constructions of complete the contract of the

	1911.	1911.	Consuses are given in the margin	for com
Unmerried	204	416	parison. But the cause of the in the proportion of widows in	Dente
Married	(98	-454	in the proportion of wittows in	рощову
Walowed	114	222	City is suggested below	

96 The noticeable change in the Zoroastram distribution is in accordance with the changes in the Presidency but more accentiated. In 1911 the Bombey Zoroastrian distribution was identical with the Presidency distribution but this time while the Presidency distribution changes to 52, 89 9 the City Zoroastrian distribution changes to 61 41 8. The differences however appear greater when expressed as percentages than as per mills rates.

97 The long term changes in the distribution of the total population of the City are as follows —

Unmarried, Married and Widowed per 1,000 of the population, Bombay Orty 1831 to 1921.

,	1961.	1901,	1901,	1911.	1991,
Unmarried	836	849	854	845	845
Married	575	665	548	873	584
Willowed	89	80	98	845	71

The changes since 1901 seem to have moved in accordance with the reperturns of the population in the age groups 0—15, who may be taken as asinly unmarried, 15—50 who may be taken as mainly married, and 60 and over the may be taken as mainly widowed. The following are the figures —

Proportion per 1,000 of the population in certain age groups, 1901 to 1921

The Comit-	1971.	agett.	29931.
0-15 -	945	212	911
15-50 -	828	718	729
50 and over	85	70	67

The comparison is exact, and seems to offer the true explanation of such hances in the distribution by Civil Condition as have taken place since 1901

Весток 14.—Такия

98. The percentage of literates to total population rose in 1919 from 9 to 93, and in 1931 from 23 to 94. The proportion of literates in English combins as under 80 per 1,000

20 The literacy figures by religious for the last three Consuses are -

Bebyen. - -		L	Yerst per 10		Literate in English per 100.		
		1901.	1111. 17	1921. 19-5	1901.	1911.	1911. 5·8
Musiman Thristian Jam Zorozsirian		18 59 59 57	18 50 57 74	18-3 53-8 00-1 77-0) 40 9 31	40 6 80	82 41-2 81 44.4

- 100 In the matter of general literacy the slower rise of Hindus as compared with Musalmans again brings us back to the question of immigration. It has already been pointed out that the bulk of the immigrants are Hindus and these will contain excessive proportions of illiterate, thus keeping down the Hindu figure
- 101 The increase in the proportion of literate Zoroastrians is no doubt partly due to the decline in the proportions in the lowest age groups, and must therefore be discounted in considering the advance of that community. The comparative age distribution of Zoroastrians at each Census has been given in Chapter V of the General Report. A decline in the proportion of young children involves an inevitable rise in the proportion of Literates.
 - 102 The same remark does not however apply to the Jains

SECTION 15 - LANGUAGE

103 Language is closely bound up with birth place. The language returns were not specially tabulated by Sections or even Wards. Consequently no statistics of language will be found in the Tables in this Volume. This being so, the following actual figures of languages returned are reproduced for ready reference from Imperial Table X. They are arranged in series according to their numerical importance in the City —

Languages in Bombay City, 1921

•					
٠	Language	No of Speakers		Language	No of Speakers.
Marathi Gujarati Hindi Kacchi Konkani English Telegu Rajasthani Kanarese	-	604,449 236,047 173,641 39,521 32,598 24,717 19,392 11,681 5,300 4,890	Arabic Punjabi Persian Sindhi Pashtu Bengali Malayam Tulu Lahnda Baluchi		3,387 2,993 2,796 1,765 1,668 1,651 961 661 106 86
	Other Indian Le Other Asiatic Other European Miscellaneous	do		391 2,117 4,879 167	

104 The percentages of the main languages to the total population of the City at the last two Censuses has been as follows —

Language		Perce	ntage
		1911 •	1921
Marathi		50 9	51 4
Gujaratı		20 9	20 1
Hındı		148	148
Kacchi	•	42	34,
Konkanı	-	20	28

This indicates scarcely any appreciable change—It is difficult to get back to the early language distribution, because of the uncertainty of the dialect names included in each language—But in 1881, when Marathi excluded Konkani as now, the percentages were Marathi 50 1, Konkani 44—It will be noticed that the combined percentages of these two languages in 1881, 1911 and 1921—thus come out at 54 5, 53 7, and 54 0 which are singularly constant

105 Hindi in the above Table includes Hindi, Hindustani, Musalmani and Urdu The number returning this language is 178,641, and the number of Musalmans is 184,685 But many Musalmans in Bombay are Gujarati and

^{*}The language percentages for 1911 are calculated after adjusting for revised classification, as explained in Chapter IX of the General Report

some Marathi speakers. So the Hindi returns include (i) the balance of local Mahomedans after excluding those who speak Gujarsti or Marathi, (ii) most Muselmens and many Hindus from the North. Of the 70 thousand immigrants from the United Provinces it is clear that most must be speakers of Hindi, and many of them will be by religion Hindus. Consequently it is evident that the proportion of Bombey Muselmans who return Gujarsti, Marathi or other Hinduistic dialect as their language is considerable.

105 The English preshers me from 19 458 to 24 717 and those of other European languages fall from 5,568 to 4,879 The figure of other European languages are always kept up by the returns of Portuguese. Many high class Goances will return Portuguese as their home speech, although they actually use Konkani in their homes and reserve Portuguese for official documents. But of course Portuguese in its local form is spoken to some extent in Gos.

107 The Asiate languages other than Person and Arabio were not separately tabulated. The \$1.17 persons under this head will, however include languages of Ceylon, Ohma, Japan, the Malay Sistes and Barm, and Nepal.

SECTION 16 .- CLASS.

108. The principal Hindu, Jain and Musalman castes are shown in the annexed Table with their changes since 1911 ---

Strength of some of the principal Castes in Bombay 1911 and 1981

		Numbers.		
Omake.		1911.	3991,	
HINDU-	_			
Bhandari		96,848	30,056	
Bhangi or Haislkhor		5 645	6,018	
Bhatra		7 780	9,018	
Brahman (all castes)	-	88,650	79 400	
Chembiner or Mochi]	91,303	97 880	
Dani, Shumpi, Sai and Miral		6,190	9 742	
Dhots, Pant, &c.	- 1	8 790°	0,623	
Gevi	- 1	5 968	5 065	
Hajam, Nhavi, &c.	- 1	4,596	6,650	
Kayesth Prabhu	-]	1,000	5,961	
Kharva and Kharvi	- 1	5,388	7,146	
Kumbher	- 1	3 799	4,403	
Lohana	1	14,854	18,784	
Lohar or Kammar	- 1	4,935	5 709	
Mahar Dhed, and Hollys]	57,845]	93,481	
Mali		6,480	7 749	
Mang or Madig	- 1	4,247	9,549	
Maratha	- 1	231,921	201,338	
Kunb	- 1	14,458	26,418	
Patane Prabhu		2,859	8,615	
Sonar Bons, &c.		12,259	18,181	
Sutar or Bades		5,950	8,451	
Teh or Ghanchi		4,789	4,655	
Thakur		2,923	3,390	
Vani (all castes)		86,264	\$8,834	
JAIN				
Veni (all castes)		19,549	12,419	
MUSALMAN-				
Arab		1,191	1 199	
Bohra		18,979	10,080	
Khoja	_	19,943	11,179	
Memon		15,381	12,887	
Pathan	-	11,106	10,871	
Sayyad		8,183	8,114	
Sheikh		78,019	77 898	

are the figures for Komti or Vaishya and those of the weaving castes. For the uncertainty of these terms reference is invited to the Caste Chapter of the General Report, and to Appendix C, "Claims to new Caste Nomenolature"

- 110 Komti or Vaishya falls from 6,578 to 394 The most likely cause is change of nomenolature In 1911 it must have been fashionable with a certain community to call itself by these names, but since then some other name has come into use, and the caste has drifted somewhere else in our Tables
- 111 Koshti, Hatkar, Jed or Vinkar of 1911, which had a figure 542, reappears as Koshti, Hatkar, Jed, Vinkar and Devang with no less than 33,822. The rise cannot be attributed wholly to the addition of "Devang" since most Devangs are Lingayats, and would go into the Lingayat Caste figure. The matter is again one of nomenolature pure and simple. There must have been more than 542 of these weavers in 1911, but they must have returned some other name. Musalman Khatris decrease from 2,358 to 208. Khatri was this time inclinded with Pategar and Patvekari. Last time the group Chatri, Khatri, &c, which included some small castes by mistake, numbered 10,406. The revised group Pategar and Khatri abstracted at the Bombay Office numbers 7,596. This moludes a few (exact number uncertain) from the Suburban District. Sali last time numbered 1,353. This time the number abstracted is 5,818, including the Bombay Suburban.
- The incongruity of the weaver figures shows that the correct enumeration of those communities is almost hopeless. Their loosely knit communal structure has little of the rigidity of the regular Hindu Castes and no fixity of nomenclature, which varies both with time and locality.
- The most important increases are those of Brahmans, Mahars and Mangs In these cases the castes are so rigid and the nomenclature so certain that we can confidently say that the increase is genuine
- 114 Marathas and Kunbis must be combined. This matter is fully discussed in the General Report. And it has also been pointed out elsewhere in this Volume that a Kunbi of the Deccan will annex the title Maratha on arrival in the metropolis.
- 115 The European community has already been so fully discussed in earlier sections that it cannot be further mentioned here. But the curious will find figures of English, Scotch and other nationalities of the Empire, as well as of the Enropean countries in Imperial Table XIII. At the expense of the Scotch and Irish the English figure is far too high. This is due to the large number of cases in which "British" is returned. The Nationality figures are capable of comparison with the Birth-place figures. But the subject is hardly of sufficient importance.

Section 17 —Infirmities

116 The Infirmity returns in Bombay City exhibit a considerable change as compared with 1911

The actual numbers of each infirmity are placed side by side —

Infirmities in Bombay, 1911 and 1921

- Numb							
Infirmity	1911			1921			
	и	P	Total.	м	F	Total.	
Insane	152	73	225	52	27	79	
Deaf-Mute	130	30	180	37	10	47	
Blind	324	129	453	484	212	696	
Leper	352	154	506	506	217	723	
	J	i		1	1		

The contrasts are very remarkable. Insanes and Deaf Mates decrease to one-third or loss of what they were last time, while Blind and Lepers increase considerable.

- 117 As regards the former the reason is that the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, which was in fixistence in 1011 was closed in 1018-14 and the immets transferred to Yerrowds. This would affect the figures both of Insance and Doef Mates. It is also the opinion of medical men that our Deaf Mute figures in 1011 were everywhere too high.
- 118. Apart from these changes, the figures as they now stand, are very interesting when compared with these for the Presidency as a whole. The following table shows the number per ten thousand suffering from the different infirmities —

Number per ten thousand suffering from each of the four Census infrmities, in (i) Bombay Orty and (ii) the Prendency as a whole 1921

>	Infirmity	Hamber per ten thousand.		
•		Dombay Oxy	Producer	
	Insanity .	0-7	41	
	Deaf Mutes	04	55	
	Blindness	89	18-6	
	Leprosy	51	88	
		1		

It will be seen that there are some remarkable contracts. Insumty and Doaf Mutam are almost absent from Bombay Bludness coours to e fair extent though the proportion per 10 000 is lower than in the Mcfussil Lopers are exceptionally numerous.

- 110 Reflection will show that these figures are much as would have been capacited. There is a Leper Asylum in Bombay with accommodation for about 400 immates. The exclusion of the solutal immates at the time of the Cenars from the total Leper figures would reduce the per 10,000 rate to about the aims as in the Presidency generally. There is a small institution for Deaf Mintes, but it is not known what accommodation it has. It does not appear to exert any marked militance on the Deaf Minte figures. Generally speaking insance and Deaf Mintes would find city conditions unfavourable but to the blind or their guardians there are possibilities. It takes time to demonstrate that a person is mad, or deaf or dumb, whereas the blind can be at once exhibited to the occupants of a slowly moving transcer.
- 190 In passing a warning is desirable against the hasty condomnation of our Cenus Infimity figures as malesa. It is recognised in all countries that Infimities is one and the more difficult Census Heads. But whatever our figures represent they show rational obanges from Census to Census. The figures for the Presidency as a whole do not show the wide variations between 1911 and 1921 that the Bombay figures show and the reasons for the Bombay variations given above would appear to be justified. Analysis of the infirmities by age periods shows that whatever we get as our figures they represent the demonstration of this point reference is invited to Chapter X of the General Report.

SECTION 18 .- OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRIES.

191 Under this head we have a dual record, namely (1) the occupation meatures in the General Schedules which include the whole population, and (2) the entires of employees in the Industrial Schedules, which include only

certain Industrial Establishments The former were filled up by the ordinary Census Enumerators and the latter by the Managers of the establishments concerned

- 122 In all countries Occupation is admittedly by far the most difficult Census head. And in India it is especially difficult, largely because of the superposition of the English language and a Western Classification system upon Oriental conditions of life. There are many recognised names of occupations in the vernaculars which are not easily translated into English. For example—"modi", "tedagar", "guru", "joshi", "bhat". And conversely there are many English terms in the Occupational Tables which have no recognised equivalent in the vernacular, e.g., "aerated and mineral waters", "papier mache", "garters", "shampooers," "upholsterers" and very many more
- 123 Even if it comes to English alone and clerks (we had none) of English nationality, how many educated Englishmen could off hand describe and define the following occupations—"Sponging of textiles", rolling of iron", "catechists"?
- 124 Misspellings and false descriptions occur in the schedules. And many persons will return as their occupation a specialist portion of some main trade or industry. In England in 1911 the occupational return "hell-building" caused some trouble, but being returned in Northampton it was identified as "heel-building", a minute portion of the industry of bootmaking. In the same way in the Bombay Office a slip picked up at random contained the entry "chorgman"* Examination of other adjacent slips revealed that the word was "chargeman", and it turned out to be a description of a specialist job in the cotton mills
- Anyone who leads right through a portion only of the Group titles in the Occupation Table will realise at once how excessively difficult the whole process of assigning an occupation to its right group must be,—from the actual description of his occupation by the individual, through its entry in the schedule by the Enumerator, its copying on to the slip by the copyist, and its entry on the sorters' ticket by the sorter, down to its final classification by the Compiler
- 126 It is therefore not surprising that a fair number of groups do not show rational changes from the 1911 figures to the 1921 figures. In these cases the main cause is different views of classification taken by the classification staff in the two offices, since the descriptions by individuals and their entry by the Enumerators would not be likely to vary so much from Census to Census when dealing with large numbers
- 127 A good example of the way in large figures usually correct themselves where wrong, and show continuity, is afforded by the main primary classification of all individuals into Workers (male and female) and Dependents. These for Bombay City in 1911 and 1921 are—

	Actual Numbers.		Percentages	
	1911 1921		1911	1921
Actual Workers-				
Males-	514,665	611,297	53	52
Females	81,445	105,672	8	9
Dependents	383,825	458,945	39	39

The corresponding percentages for 1901 were 48, 9, 43 The smaller proportion of dependents at the last two Censuses agrees with the age

^{*} The most common (almost universal) peculiarity of the Indian's style of English handwriting is the failure to differentiato 'a' from 'o'

distribution already given. In the long run the proportion of young oblilien and aged persons in the total population will be the determinant for the proportion of dependents.

1.38 When we come to the calamast for partly applications however we find a deplorable condition of things. The General broadelle continued a column for occupation and a column for subjidity compation. On the basis of the entries in the last-mentioned column we give in the case of all cocons other than the agricultural groups the number of those who is a clitton to their principal occupation which is not agricultural, have agriculture as second coconscion. Of course in Bumbly the number of each persons is necessarily high shore many karbis leave their fields and come to blomby for the second, returning home in the rains. Moreover "partly agriculturals includes those who are simply landlands of agricultural land, and the number of such in Bombay must be considerable. Yet the figure of partly agriculturate in Bombay during the last three Censuses have been—

The reason for this detardantion is simply that the subviliary compation column of the-General Rehedule is one which council the General Rehedule is one which council the General Rehedule is the Enumerator shows his book to his Supervisor it has to contain on lety extract in the columns for main compation (Col 9 for workers or Col 11 for dependents) because every individual either has an ecompation or is apported by comeone who has. One or other of these columns must have an entry in every case, and any black could be detected. But no Supervisor and prove that any individual had a substituty occupation and lastices in filling up that column may therefore safely be adopted.

- 120 At this Course it was very nearly decided to abandon the Subsidiary Occupation Column but at the last moment it was relained. It is certain to be abundoned next time and the above figures afford a good argument in favour of the change
- 180 In contradistinction to the ordinary Cooupsilor Columns in the General Consus Schedules the Special Industrial Schedules ought to be quite corroot, because they are simply submitted to the Mungers of establishments and returned filled up by them. This method is only possible when dealing with organized establishments and not applicable to the General Consus.
- 181 Readors are peritocalerly watered against the pitfall of comparing the industrial Tables of this Comus with those of 1911—the first Comus on who an Industrial Comics was attempted. The figures are not comparable become in 1911 the limit for inclusion was Establishments employing 20 payed workers and this time to The word payed to be noticed. An establishment consisting of four or five working northers and employing are or seven working mouth one come within the scope of the Industrial Common This 12 important (rather in the Afaticus) than in Bombay) as excluding a fair number of cases of combines of relatives, appealing in the hand weaving industry
- 13? Readers are also warned when consulting the Industrial Tables to be careful about the scope of each Table. Some are for all Establishments and others only for Establishment using machanical power
- 183 Lastly they are warned that in the General Occupational Tables the first figure is always the total of workers and dependents combined, whereas the

^{*} It is particularly undermible that aryons reading the above remarks should form the opinion that because one detail of the Shadnile Gonzar was obmonially neglected theoretize the whole Canus is worthless. Such is far from being the case. The sporial reason for the failure if this nas head his been explained. The rest of the column of this Schedule were filled up. The figures given in the Tables are ignium. Where they now raticul changes from Census to Genue they may be taken as being correct, or subject to none but onlinery Genus ervors, inberent in the rature of the Genus in this extend to continue. Where they do not above raticular changes after those they have been as falling of figures, so there is no concessiment of arrors

Industrial Tables are concerned with workers only, and have nothing to do with dependents

For the most part figures will only be cited for actual workers. The number of dependents is given in the Tables for every group. But the proportion of dependents in any one group is not likely to be constant, nor will the changes in these proportions be of any practical interest. Defendents can only be considered for massed occupations, and the total for the city as given above, is a sufficient index of the position of the Bombay population in this matter. In a few cases of the larger Sub Blasses* dependents figures are cited, but without discussion. The figures of workers are checked by comparison with the Industrial Tables, wherever this is possible and necessary.

The general fall in workers is natural, having regard to the fact that there is still cultivation in the north of the island, and that the cultivable area is steadily diminishing. The cause of the excess of female workers at this Census is unknown.

In detail the only group that calls for remark is Group II, Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers-- -

There must be more than 115 cattle owners in Bombay Island, and the almost complete disappearance of this group must be due to some fault in classification Pari passu with the reduction in the number of owners the number of herdmen, &c, falls from 170 to 7 The most probable explanation lies in Group 133, Sellers of milk, butter and glies," in which the workers rise from 3,261 to 5,099 Taking both Groups into account we get—

Group	11 -1911	Mal	es 2,674	, Females	s 180
Group I	.33— "	,,	2,412	, ,,	819
			5,086	-	999
Group	11-1921	Mal	es 112	, Females	3
Group 1	33 - "	• ,,	4,766	, ,,	333
			4,878	-	336

Rearranged thus the slight reduction in the figure is reasonable, having regard to the reduced space available for grazing, and the increased importance of the rail-imported milk trade

Here also the reduction can be explained by combining with this group Group 131 "Fish Dealers" We then get—

"Occupations are classified under (1) Class, (2) Sub-Class, (3) Order, and (4) Group The Group is the final unit. The Group numbers are somewhat altered at this Census, but where the 1911 Group figures are cited they are cited under the current Group No.

Group 17-1021	Male	s 1 450	Female	B03
Group 131 - "	n	1 200	,,	1 061
		2.740		1 384

Reference is however invited to the discussion under Group 110 below

Sub Olass III - Industry

Industry means all processes of manufacture, as opposed to Sub-Class V Trade which means all wholers is and retail trading in any article. But in India, where the manufacturer and soller are as often as not the same person, there is always much difficulty in getting the figures into their right places. The rule is that in cases of the dual occupation the Sub-Class III Industry has preference. But this rule is not always observed.

The figures of this Sub-Class as a whole were-

Workers 1911 Males 169 729 Females 36,728 Dependents 116 620

The Industrial Statistics which cover practically the same occupations, but are confined to Establishment employing 10 payed workers, show—

Employees Males 168,01 Females 38,611 Having regard to the fact—firstly that there must be very large numbers of persons falling within this Suh Class who are not employees in Establishments (as defined) and secondly that the Occupation Table includes under workers" the owners (employers) of industrial Tables exclude them it is at once clear that the figures in the General Occupation Table must be much too low. The reason for this is to be found in Sub-Clau XI. Insufficiently Distortibed Occupations.

Group 187- Labourers and workmenotherwise unspecified " which shows-

Workers, Meles 123 123 Pennster 97 740 This infortenests but its difficult to avoid The Bennsty multhand says when saked his occupation return mull latourer. On the other hand, just as he may return some specialized trade term such as defirer "finisher which, though as nuisance in the Atstraction Office is yet identifiable, so he may go to the other extreme and return prairers pure and simple. The difficulty is one which renders our mean Occupation Table in mill entires (though not necessarily eisewhere) much less valuable than it is expected to be but reflection will show that it is a difficulty which is virtually maperable, so long as we have to rely on Enumerators who are either enforced Honorary workers from Government and Municipal Offices, or if paid, are of poor education and often of poor character.

To take the more important Orders within the Sub-Class-

Order 6 - Textiles.

Workers-1911 .. Males 92,985 Females 27,514. --1921 102,616 n 31,472.

The figures under Textules and connected industries in the Industrial Tables which cover the same ground, show-

Employees-1971 Males 124 983 Females 30,741.

Females

Here as already explained the missing workers are to be found in Group 187 Labourers and Workmen otherwise Unspecified

	•	
The Textile employees are (from the	e Industrial Tables)	saparable into-
Managerial Staff	(sexes combined)	149
Supervising and technical Staff	(ob)	101
Clerical Staff	(do.)	8,181
Skilled Workmen Males		62,879
Females.		18 969
Unskilled Workmen, Males		68 071

.. 92,771

Of the unskilled workmen, according to the Table, only 1,177 males and 606 females are under 14 years of age. But of the figures it is justifiable to be suspicious, since the various factory laws and regulations are likely to induce a tendency to overstate age in the case of children

Estimated as percentages of the total population of the each sex the employees in textile establishments represent 162 per cent of the males and 95 per cent of the females in the Island. This is including all employees up to the Managers. If we add the owners, and those persons (number unknown) who depend mainly or wholly for their livelihood on the dividends from mill shares the premier importance of this Industry in Bombay is at once apparent

Practically the whole of the textile establishments come under the head of "employ ng mechanical power" and the difference, therefore, between the number of employees in Part II and Parts IV and V of the Industrial Tables is negligible. This being so it follows that the 1911 figures from Industrial Tables of that year are comparable with the current figures. The comparative figures are—

The bulk of the figures of course comes from the three items—'Spinning Mills, Weaving Mills, and Spinning and Weaving Mills It is not desirable to compare these individually for the two Censuses, because of the uncertainty of the descriptions But the total number of establishments in the whole head Textiles and in these three types were—

Textile Establishments

Total—1911 ...135

1921 154

Spinning, Weaving, and Spinning and Weaving Mills

1911 85

1921 101

The figures given above for employees in 1911 represent only 13 6 per cent, of the males in that year and 6 5 per cent of the females, which as will be seen, are much lower ratios than at this Census The importance of the industry is therefore apparently much increasing

The sharp rise is in the Group 40, "Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, waterbags, saddlery, harness, &c, which shows—

The 1911 figures are clearly wrong The leather workers must have got into some other group, but it is not known which

There should be a rise, but the actual rise seems rather high, and indicates either that persons were wrongly excluded from this Order in 1911 or have wrongly been allocated here this time

B 1905-X

At both Censuses the figures under this Order in the General Occupation Table failed to secure harmony with those under Metal Industries in the Industrial Tables. The Industrial figures were-

Employees in Metal industrial establishments

Females 192.

(Establishment with 20 paid workers and over) 1911-Males 8 751. (Ratablishment with 10 paid workers and over) 1921 - Males 19 004

It is unfortunate that the figures from the two different classes of Tables should be so badly out of alignment. But the schemes of classification are singularly different.

General Occupation Table

Pemales 255

Sub-Olass III -Industry

Order 9 -Metale.

Group 46 - Forging and rolling of tron and other metals.

Group 47 - Makers of arms guns do. Group 43 -- Other workers in iron, and makers of implements and tools princi-

pally or exclusively of tron. Group 10 - Workers in brass, copper and bell metal.

Group 50 -- Workers in other metals (timsinc, lead, quickulper to but not pre cious motals)

Group 51 - Workers in Minte, discust erre, dec.

Industrial Tables

VII - Metal Industries.

(Bombay City only)

H's Mayesty a Mint

Mechanical and Engineering Workshops

Brass Foundries. Metal Workshope, Aluminum Factories. Brass and Copper Works. Gold and Silver Factories. Iron Works or Factories. Lead Fastories

Tra Factories-Bafe Manufacturing Companies.

The inclusion in the second scheme of Gold and Silver Factories makes a difference of only 190 males. But even though otherwise the classifications cover the same ground it is essential in such a difficult matter as recording occupations to see that, should there be two different bases of record, they should contain approximately the same detailed items.

Another matter which makes the comperison of the Occupation and Industrial Tables so difficult in this matter of Metal workers is that so many Industries contain a metal section. Thus the Bailway workshops, Motor re-pairing works. Tramway workshops and many others. Not that this can be offered as an excuse for the deficiency in the General Occupational figures Quite the reverse will be found to be the case. The only explanation is that the missing workers are included in Sub-Olass XI—Insufficiently described occupations

The main increase so far as the General Occupational Table is concerned, is in Group 46 "Forging and rolling of iron and other metals the figures for which are-

> 1911 ...Males 10. Females 1921 48 2.688

It is not known where the 1911 persons got to, who have this time got into this group. The workers in this Group will probably be mainly in the Railway Workshops and in 1911 they may therefore have gone as they should, into Order 22 Transport by Rail But this is only a conjecture.

Order 11 - Ohemical Products.

Group 59- Manufacture of abrated and maneral scaters and see."

Workers-1911 ... Males 33 Females 1

1991 .. , 80

In 1911 the words "and ice" were not added to this group. The figures at both Censuses were unduly low. Probably this is a subsidiary occupation followed by persons, whose main occupation is manufacture of some other commodity, or who are dealers in food-stuffs. But the Industrial Tables show employees in Aerated Water Manufacturies as follows—Males 2,050, Females 140. And this may be taken as the correct figure. Manufacturers of Ice come, in the Industrial Tables, into a different class.

Order 12 - Food Industries

The high proportion of women workers in this Order is due entirely to Group 75, "Manufacture of tobacco, opium and ganya", in which there are 1,081 males, and 3,062 females. In Group 65, "Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders" there are more women than men, but the figures are very small (M 117, F 143)

Almost all the groups show falls

Group 68-"Butchers", declines-

This is possibly due to the Slaughter House at Bandra, which is outside the Island

Group 74—"Toddy Drawers", also shows declining figures, as is natural having regard to the extension of buildings in the north of the Island This is an occupation which must have been a very important one in the early days of Bombay

Group 72-" Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam, condiments, &c "

These have evidently gone into Sub-Olass V, Trade Combining with this Group Group 134, "Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses" we get—

Order 13 - Industries of the Dress and Toilet.

Neither the Order, nor any of the Groups call for comment This Industry is evidently almost entirely in the hands of the small home worker. The Industrial Tables show only 1,350 males and 34 female employees. This is of course as would be expected. Large tailoring or dressmaking establishments have not yet arrived as part even of Bombay's Industrial life.

Workers-Males 341 Females 18

The figures are hopelessly at variance with those of the Industrial Tables, which give-

XIV Construction of the Means of Transport and Communication.

Employees -Males 5 945 Females 27

There is really little excuse for the discrepancy. We have this time a new Occupational Group 90 "Persons engaged in making assembling or repairing notor vehicles or cycles, with—

Workers-Males 290 Females 12.

And in the other we have "motor car works with-

Employees-Males 2,169 Females 8

Again the Industrial figures must be taken as the correct ones.

Order 17 - Production and Transmission of Physical Forces (Heat Light Electricity Motive Powers)-

with one group only namely Group 93 Gas workers and electric light and power

Workers-Males 980, Females 21

is analogous to but not coterminous with the Industrial Class XV Production and Transmission of Physical Forces, with—

Employees Males 1,306 Females 5

This Industrial Class includes "Ice Pactories which, as we have already seen, are amalgamated in the Occupation Tables with Aerated waters under Okemood Products (properly so called) another example of divergent classification. The Ice workers in the Industrial Tables are 100 Hale only

Order 18 -Other Miscellaneous and Undefined Industries.

This is not exactly comparable with any one order last time. It embraces two of the 1011 Orders, namely Industries of Luxury and those pretaining to the Arts and Sciences; and Industries consecuted with Refuse matters (The amalgamation of these has unavoidably produced a cycleal effect which it is hardly possible to omit to notice, but which is evidently accidented). But the Group of 1011 emitted "Nesapaper and Maganes Managers, Editors, Journalists, de." have been removed to Sub Class VIII Professions and the Liberal Arts, since they do not exactly come within the meaning of Industry as intended for Sub-Class III

Group 84-" Printers lithographers engravers, do "

Workers-1911 Males 4,815 Females 83.

The reduction here is cartainly strong and is not easily explicable by reference to any other group. The Industrial Tables give the correct figures namely Printing Presses—

Employees Males 5,858, Females 7

Group 98- Workers in precious stones and metals de de

Workers-1911 ...Males 5,185 Females 129
1931 ... , 4,389 , 72.

This is possibly correct. It is not explicable by combination with the group for trade in these articles, where also the figures have fallen.

Groups 102—"Contractors for the disposal of refuse, &c" and 103" Sweepers, scavengers, &c"

Workers—1911 Males 4,625, Females 2,247 ., —1921 ,, 4,060, ,, 2,167

All but a very few are sweepers, *Group 102* containing only 151 workers. The two were not separated in 1911 The reduction is probably not correct. The heavy rise in Group 163 (see below) suggests that some of the large staff of Municipal Sweepers have got into that Group at this Census

Sub-Class IV — Transport

There is here a reduction. The figures are—

Workers—1911 Males 74,500, Females 4,070, Dependents 43,660.

A new Order 19, Transport by Air, appears, but with only 11 workers

Order 20 —Transport by Water

Workers—1911 Males, 36,298, Females 2,932 ,, —1921 ,, 30,006, ,, 1,042

There is reduction in all groups

Group 105 is for "Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbour works and dockyards, including pilots" And Group 106 is for "Labourers" in these occupations These two were not separated at the last Census The combined figures are—

Workers—1911 Males 13,794, Females 2,793 ,, —1921 ... ,, 10,729, ,, 986

The reduction may be due to the fact that in 1911 large dock-works including the construction of the Alexandra Dock were in progress

Group 107—" Shipowners and their employees, ship brokers, ship's officers, engineers and mariners and firemen"

Workers—1911 Males 18,848, Females 133

This is a rather unsatisfactory Group, being a very heterogeneous collection, from the merchant prince who owns a fleet to the stoker in a tramp steamer. The figures would necessarily vary according to shipping in the harbour

Group 110 - "Boat owners, boatmen and towmen"

Workers-1911 . Males 3,685, Females 6 , -1921 . , 1,279, , 3

There is here a large reduction,—nearly two-thirds. In 1901 the head "Boatmen and bargemen" contained no less than 17,618 workers, all males. It is certain that the Group is hable to misinterpretation. It is not easy for the sorter in the Abstraction Office to distinguish between "mariners" and "boatmen", especially if he is scarcely educated in English, as is usually the case. It would be interesting to know the number of persons dependent on small boats for their living. But we evidently cannot get this information from the figures. It seems, however, that the importance of the small boat may be declining. Reference is invited to the figures of Group 17, "Fishing" discussed above

B 1905—XI

Order 21 -Transport by Road

Workers—1911 Males 20 060 Females 599, Dependents 15,893

Here also there is a decrease.

Group 113— Owners Managers and employees (excluding personal screents) consected with mechanically driven vehicles including trans. Group 111—"Owners, Managers and employees (excluding personal serants) connected with other vehicles" and Group 116— Pack clephant camel, mule are and bulload conners and drivers were last time not separated. The figures are—

All Vehicles, Motor n Other n Pack animal drivers	Worker	-1 -1 	¹	Males "	15 178, 3 2,031 4 768 5,289	Females " "	188. 98. 78. 47
utivas					12.038		153

In the first place the 1921 Group figures for Group 116 "Prisory de., of peak animals" are almost certainly wrong. There must be a fair number of peak dealways on earth works in the north of the Island, but there cannot be enough to support five thousand persons. It is clear that there has been a wrong olessification, probably due to the Sorters and Compliers not knowing the meaning of the word pack and obssitying bulleck cart drivers to this forces, the reduction in the combined figures is probably correct, since the increased use of motor forces has been a noticeable feature of the decade and every such lorre does away with much more than one cart

Group 117-" Porters and Messengers

There is clearly a mistake here. It is difficult to detect the cause. The 1911 figure was probably too high and the 1921 figure too low. In all probability Railway porters were included here in 1911 but have got into the next Order on this occasion.

Order 22 -Transport by Rail.

A possible explanation of part of this rise has been suggested under Group 117 above. On the other hand if this suggestion regarding sillocation here in 1811 of persons shown this time under Group 45 Forgus and rolling of tron, do., is correct (see above) then the rise is more than it would otherwise by

Amalgamating the various figures we get-

G G		6			
	Workers -1911	Males		Female	
0rder 92	н n	n	4,768, 15,454	1)	851
0.000 124	"	n	10,303		188.
G 10	W 1		20 282,		189
Group 40,	Workers-1931	Alales		Females	43
Order 22	**	n	591,	H	
O1442,	n	27	18,884	Ħ	1 037
			21,558,		1.070.
			21,000,		1.070.

Sub Class V -Trade

Workers—1911 Males 77,200, Females 7,125, Dependents 76,414 , —1921 , 102,161, , 9,515, , 101,529:

While the totals for the Sub-Class rise, the individual figures in many groups fall. The cause of this will be understood from the following —

Order 25 —Brokerage Commission and Export

Workers—1911 Males 6,096, Females 47 ,, —1921 ,, 9,427, ,, 97

and--

Order 40 — Group 152, "General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified".

Workers—1911 . Males 14,450, Females 755 ,, —1921 ,, 28,704, ,, 1,671

This Group in 1911 did not specify "General Storekeepers" which has been added this time to accommodate the type of shop so common in the mofussil known as "kirane" and other analogous terms

The rise in Order 25 means that persons have this time got into the Table as Brokers who last time got in as traders, and the rise in Group 152 covers most of the other losses But there is yet a third refuge for the incompetent Sorter, namely —

Group 154 — "Other trade (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)"

Workers—1911 Males 118, Females 5, 1921 ,, 2,409, ,, 227

Targe reductions occur in Order 26, Trade in Textiles, Group 136, "Grain and pulse dealers," Group 139 "Dealers in hay, grass and fodder," Order 35, Trade in Furniture, Order 38, Dealers in fuel, and Group 148, "Dealers in precious stones, jewelry, & "With the exception of the fuel dealers these reductions can be attributed to the cause already noted Fuel may possibly be less important in view of the increase in electrical power

Increases occur in Order 28, Trade in Wood (other than firewood), Order 29, Trade in Metals, Machinery, Knives, Tools, &c, Order 34, Trade in Olothing and Toilet Articles, and a few others The following may be noted as interesting—

Order 32 - Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, &c

Group 129 - "Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice"

Workers—1911 Males 1,862, Females 78 , 1921 , 1,522, , 32

Group 130 - "Owners and Managers of hotels, cookshops, serais, &c, and their employees"

Workers—1911 Males 5,012, Females 822 ,, 1921 ,, 7,572, ,, 1,011

Sub-Class VI —Public Force Order 41 —Army

Workers-1911 Males 2,930, Females ,, 1921 ,, 6,136, ,, 50

The increase is mainly due to the presence of a large transport in the harbour

The Navy on the other hand shows a reduction, but the figures are never important

Group 159 - "Police"

Workers—1911 Males 3,510, Females ,, 1921 ..., 3,226, ,, 4

Sub-Class VII - Public Administration.

The total falls slightly This is caused by the following—Group 181 "Service of the State (not assigned to any other specified Group)

Workers-1011 Males 4,146, Females 6

This 1021 figure is impossible. It is feared that the Government Clencal Establishment has gone sinces solid into Group 183 under electaries unspectfed offices—which group this time rises from 30,997 to 43 271.

In contradistinction to this we have the following—Group 103 "Municipal and other Local (not village) servents not assigned to any other specified group.

Workers-1911 Males 4787 Females 607 1921 n 6,882, n 1950.

The came of this rise is suggested under Group 103 above, namely that some of the Municipal sweepers were in 1911 classified as sweepers, but have this time been allocated here. A rise was inevitable, but not so bug a rise

Sub-Olass VIII -Professions and the Liberal Arts.

Workers—1911 ...Males 15 789 Females 2,038, Dependents 17 780.

" 1991 " 14 163 " 2,199 17 851

This Sub-Class includes Religion, Law Medkene, Instruction, and Lotters Arts and Sciences. The reduction is hardly likely to be correct, and may be attributed to the wrong classification resulting in persons going into "In sufficiently described occupations" who ought to have gone in here.

Sub-Olass X - Domestro Service.

Workers—1911 Males 45 130 Females 9 788, Dependents 17 090
1921 83,695, 8,860, 17,846.

The large reduction in this Sub-Class is surprising. We have one entirely new Group 183 "Private motor drivers and cleaners" with

Workers-Males 8,891, Females 95, Dependents 8,950

But the other two (old) groups show heavy falls, a.e., all serrants both indoor and outdoor It is possible that this high cost of living, and the exchange of the bungalow for the flat has caused a genuine reduction. In the number of household servants required. There is no other obvious explanation. The groups which in 1901 might be allocated here total 45 014 make and 8,663 famals. There is no reason why the domestic servants should get into "Insufficiently described Occupations."

Sub-Class XI - Insufficiently described Occupations.

Workers-1911 ...Males 92,903, Females 18 051 Dependents 78,644,
1921 , 178 178 , 30,297, 129,069

There is a regretitable mae in this Sub-Class. Of course a fairly large number of persons ought always to go in here especially cookes with no special line elects out of work and so on. But the number is far too high, and the total workers and dependent amount to no less than 284 of the total population of the Island, against 184 m 1011. The only group which falls is 186 "Mechanics otherwise surgeoutlet. There is a big rise in 186 "Canhers accommants, book keepers clarks and other employees in unspecified, first wars houses and skops " and also in 187 Labourers and scorkment otherwise war specified. This Group, the figures of which are

Workers—1911 .. Males 50,689 Females 12,810

almost certainly includes a good number of mill hands.

135 In the following Table an attempt is made to redistribute the figures appearing in this Sub-Class It will be seen that a certain number of clerks and a considerable number of Labourers are left as before, in pursuance of what is stated above. The figures of those transferred and those left are speculative only, but arrived at after due consideration, on the basis of probability

Proposed Redistribution of persons entered in the General Occupational Table under Sub-Class XI—Insufficiently Described Occupation

		Group under which appearing in the General Occupation Table							
		factu Busine and Co	samen ontraot- herwise	Account Book k	eepers, nd other as in un offices, uses and	othe	echanics rwise confled	and W	abourers orkmen unspeci- d
{	•	Males	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females,
	Sub-Class III, Industry	1,000	400	4,000	450	800	100	55,000	11,000
	Sub-Class V, Trade	1,000	300	25,000	4 00	12	1	800	200
	Sub-Class IV, Transport	700	40	1,000	50	250	10	5,000	500
sferred	Sub-Classes I and II— Agriculture and Mines	17	2	71	5			2,000	300
hich tran	Sub-Classes VI and VII— Public Administration and Public Force			3,000	190_			100	10
Sub-Class to which transferred	Sub-Classes VIII and IX— Professions and the Liberal Arts, and Persons living on Income			5,200	100			100	10
O-qnS	Sub-Class X—Domestic Service						1	1,000	200
	Remaining over as genuine cases of persons of clerical or labouring occupation, not assignable to any definite Sub-Class	<u>}</u>		5,000	500			64,123	15,529

¹³⁶ The figures from Sub-Class XI having been thus redistributed* the following Table is presented showing the estimated redistribution of the whole population by main types of occupation. Dependents are taken in lump without distinction by occupation. The basis on which each set of figures of workers is arrived at is set forth in detail. In the case of Industry the figures from the Industrial Tables, being on the fact of them much more reliable than any figures in the General. Occupational Table, were taken first, and then adjustments added to get the totals. Nothing else calls for special comment, as the method of working is fully set forth.

^{*} It may be asked why minor adjustments were not made for the particular cases in the detailed discussion already given where it is believed that persons have got wrongly transferred in Classification from one group to another. The answer is that such minor adjustments would (I) have been based on speculation only, and (2) have rendered the ultimate resulting figures far too complicated. By confining adjustments to Sub-Class XI only and stating them in detail any reader can make his own deductions from the actual figures in City Table VII and can modify the adjustments made in this Report, if he considers them wrong

Proposed Distribution of the Population of Bombay Town and Island by Occupations, 1921. Workers,

	Main,	Personal Co.	Males	Tomain
CLASS A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATRILALS.	'			
Sub-Class I.—Reployation of armals and vegetation and Sub-Class II.—Exployation of Minerals.			-	
Form the General Occupation Table	6.961	2.025		
Add transferred from Sub-Class XI, as explained in separate Table.		807		
Total A	erlaniture i	and Vines	9,049	9,839
CLASS B—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	,		0,049	2,003
SUB-CLASS IIIINDUSTRY				
Industrial Operations				
1. Textiles	190,950	88,740		
9 Others	39,794	1,719		
	150,574	89,459	•	
Industrial Workers above the rank of		20,420		
Operatives.— 1. Textiles	8 933			
9. Others	4,044	1 81		
r omer				
	6,027	82		
Total employed in Industrial Establish ments, as defined, 1991, for the separate Industrial General	168,701	80,611		
Add difference between total workers in Industrial Establishments and total workers in Sub-Class III in the General Occupational Table.	19,978	8,587		
Add transferred from Sub-Class XI, as explained in separate Table.	69 800	11,960		
	Total I	dustries	249 479	84.298
SUS-CLASS IV - TRANSPORT.				0.4
		0.000		
Prom the General Occupation Table Add transferred from Sub-Class XI	84,696 6,950	9,678 600		
Ma turastan nan basana				
0 - 0 - T	Total T	rousport	71,686	8,978
SUB-CLASS V -TRADE				
From the General Occupation Table Add transferred from Sub-Class XI	102,151 25,812	9,515		
	Tot	al Trade	128 978	10,416
CLASS C—PUBLIC ADMINIS- TRATION AND THE LIBERAL ARTS.				20,410
Sub-Class VI.—Public Force AND Sub-Class VII.—Public Administration.				
From the General Occupation Table	17,517	9,988		
Add transferred from Sub-Class XI	8,100	200		
Total Public Force of	nd Admin	stration	90,61 7	2,456

CLASS D—MISCELLANEOUS	_ Males.	Females -	Males.	Females.
	~			
SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND THE LIBERAL ARTS AND SUB-CLASS IX —PERSONS LIVING ON INOOME				
From the General Occupation Table Add transferred from Sub-Class XI	17,357 	3,185 110		
Total Professions, dc, and pe	ersons living on i	ncome	22,657	3,295
Sub-Class X — Domestic Service				
From the General Occupation Table Add transferred from Sub-Class XI	33,695 1,000	8,860 200		
	Total Domestic	service	34,695	9,060
Balance left in Sub-Class XL—General Occupations, not assignable to any other	•			
Sub-Class—1 Clerks, &c. Sub-Class—2 Labourers, &c	5,000 64,123	500 15,529		
- Total	Insufficiently des	scribed	69,123	16,029
Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive Oc pations, Inmates of Jails, Beggars, &o, Prostitutes, &o			5,068	4,483
GRAND	TOTAL WOR	KERS	611,297	105,672
DEPENDENTS (WITHOUT DIS		PATIONS	160,035	298,910
GRAND	TOTAL (Popul	ation)	771,332	404,582

137 Having got the figures arrived at in the manner explained in the above Table we can set them down in a concise form, and take out the percentages to the total population

Males. Females. Total. Males. Females Both combi	
ACTUAL WORKERS	Hear
1 Agriculture and Mines 9,049 2,332 11,381 12 6	L 0
/L)	2 4 3 4
Total Industries 229,479 54,298 303,777 32 4 13 4 28	58
4. Trade 128,973 10,415 139,389 16 7 2 6 1	5 4 1 8 2 0
6 Professions and private 99.657 2.005- or org	2 2
to any other head 59,123 16,029 85,152 90 40	38 72
9 Unproductive 5,068 4,463 9,551 0-6 1 2	8
GRAND TOTAL 611,297 105,672 716,969 79 2 26 2 61	l 0
DEPENDENTS 160,035 298,910 458,945 208 738 39	0
TOTAL POPULATION 771,332 404,582 1,175,914	

- 188. The Industrial Tables give a number of minor figures which it is not proposed to discuss, for instance the caste and birth-place of skilled and unskill ed workmen, and many other things. The two examples cited are not tabulated in detail, as is done for instance in City Table VI, Part II, but are only sufficiently given to the extent possible without overweighing the Table. Anyone washing for information regarding workers and industries in Bombay can get extensive and varied information from the Industrial Tables. But since birth place in general has already been vary fully discussed and occupations also it is not proposed to take up further space by merely setting forth figures that do not require explanation.
- 189 Still less justification would seem to exast for setting forth details of the kind of power employed in Industrial Establishments, regarding which full information will be found in the Tables. The Cenus collects Industrial information as a sort of addition to its ordinary work, because it has ready the organization for tabulating the results. But it was fell that, as there is a Department of Industries, the discussion of the number of Establishments, the class of workmen, and still more the types of mechanical power more properly belongs to that Department.

SECTION 19 -- BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, AND RELIGIOUS MUNDICANTS IN BOMBAY

- 140. The Census slips for Beggars, do. were subjected to special sorting in order to take out certain figures. No Tubulation by infirmities was attempted because—(1) Infirmities, not being entered on the ordinary Sips, would have involved further, operations in the way of reference to the Rinumeration Books, and therefore extra cost; (2) the Census record of Infirmities is not very valuable; and (3) by the time that the special sorting was undertaken the Corporation had decided to make a special count of beggars, and in that count infirmities, including several which are not recorded at the Census, were particularly attended to. The results of the Corporation's special count are published in Hem No 69 of their proceedings.
- 141. In comparing the results of the two enquires the different definitions adopted must be borns in mmd—
 - (I) In the general Census the definition will be as follows -
 - All persons who returned their compation or whose occupation was returned by others, as Beggar Belgious Mendicant or any vernacular term translatedle state either of these
 - (II) In the Corporation a special count the definition was—

Any person found actually begging at the time

- 142. The general Census was taken between the hours of 6-0 p.m. and midnight on 18th March 1921. The Corporation's special count was taken between the hours of 7-50 and 10-50 a.m. on 6th November 1921
- 148 The total numbers obtained at the special count were 6,888. The Executive Health Officer remarked—"the figures do not represent the total number of begars in the City but they may be accepted as conclusive evidence that the total number whatever it may be is considerably in excess of 7,000. The figures obtained at the general Cenus are 7724, which bears out the Health Officer a remark. Yet even so it has to be remembered that oven in India there are probably more persons who being truly beggars, will falsely record their occupation as anything else, than vice revra. On the other hand again it has also to be remembered that the figures of beggars are not likely to be so constant from day to day as those of many other professions. There is nothing to indicate whether the date of the Cenus (18th March 1921) was a date on which beggars would be about normal. On the whole the figure 8,000 may be fairly taken as the approximate number of beggurs present in Bombay on any day in 1921 this figure being corroboxied by both counts and any considerably higher estimate has nothing to support if

- 144 As regards the two occupations—Beggary and Religious Mendicancy—reference is invited to the Caste Table which follows. The following may be taken to Religious Mendicants—
 - (I) Caste or profession names indicating Religious Mendicant,
 - (II) Brahmans (almost all of whom would belong to that Category) and
 - (III) Fakırs

Probably many of the Jains would also be Religious Mendicants But they can be excluded, because (1) their numbers are small, and (2) their exclusion would counterbalance any Brahmans who, not being Religious Mendicants, have been incorrectly taken to that head. The figures thus obtained are as follows —

	Males	Females	Total.
Religious Mendicants	1,903	454	2,357
Ordinary Beggars	3,811	1,556	5,367
Total	5,714	2,010	7,724

145 This gives percentages of Religious Mendicants to the Total as follows—Males 39, Females 29, Both Sexes 31 These percentages are slightly higher than those obtained by the Health Officer, whose figures contained approximately 29 per cent of Religious Mendicants. The difference is very small, and is easily explicable on the assumption that some Religious Mendicants would at the time of the special count be inside temples and Maths

146 I regard the above figures and percentages obtained from the Caste figures in the manner explained as more correct than those of the Occupational Table of the General Census These are as follows —

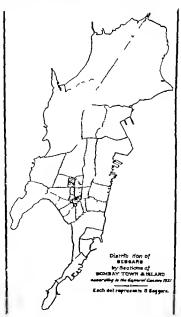
	Actual	Workers	Dependents	Total.
	Males	Females.	Both Sexes	•
Religious Mendicants	832	61	230	1,123
Ordinary Beggars	4,430	1,360	811	6.601

It would seem that the Enumerators at the General Census did not always make an exact distinction between the two occupations. Nor is it to have been expected that they would, since many Religious Mendicants would return "Bhikshuki" as their profession, and in practice in the vernacular languages the same terms are used to describe the two occupations. A Brahman beggar may be regarded as a religious mendicant, but will usually describe himself as a beggar. Only if any legal action were taken to segregate beggars and leave religious mendicants to their calling he would certainly pass himself off as a mendicant. And for that reason the figure of beggars who would have to be provided for in such a contingency is much nearer 5,367 than 6,601

- 147 The first Table gives the distribution among the sections of the Island. The regions in which beggars chiefly reside at night can thereby be determined Bhuleshwar comes easily first. The map also illustrates distribution
- 148 The second Table gives the distribution by Castes The only surprising feature is the extraordinarily high number of Waghris This caste is an exceedingly destitute easte from Gujarat And the oause of the influx of these people seems to call for enquiry.
- 149 The third Table shows distribution by Birth-place The United Provinces send to Bombay large numbers of beggars This is in accordance with general Birth-place statistics. Of the total population of Bombay City no less than 70,911 persons returned the United Provinces as their Birth-place,—a figure far higher than that for any other separate Province, and 29 per cent of the total number of those born in India beyond the Presidency The number B 1905—XIII

of Beggars from Gujarat comes to 1,140 and, if the Waghri caste figure (693) is correct, it follows that more than half the Beggars from Gujarat are of that caste.

160 The fourth Table is in three parts. The first part gives the distribution of Beggars by Age, Sex and Civil Condition. The second part compares the age distribution with that of the General population. As might be expected the proportion of beggars in the lowest age groups is lower and in the highest age groups higher than the proportions for the General population. This calls for no comment. The third part compares the distribution by Civil Condition with that of the sunflier distribution for the General population each age group being treated separately. Here as might be expected beggars are found to marry late. The suddanness with which the married percentage begins at age 29–23 is however unnatural. In all such studies there would normally be a gradual progression of figures and this is observable in the percentages for the General population. The explanation is not at the moment obvious but it must be remembered that if the age group 20–25 were analysed down to individual years the gradual progression might quite possibly be found to exist, though not observable when the figures are studied by five year groups. The figures however demonstrate that child widows do sof seem to be devien to beggary nor young married women send these points are important.



151 Figures* also taken out which demonstrated illiteracy among Beggars This again was to be expected. And it may rather cause surprise that there are as many as 246 literate males and 47 literate females who do not earn a living rather than that the ratio of literates is lower than is the general population.

Table I -Distribution of Beggars, &c, by Sections in Bombay Town and Island, 1921

Table 1 —Distribution of	tote 1 —Distribution of Beggars, ac, by Bellions in Bontony 1 can and 1 can.					
Ward.	Section.	Males.	Females.	Total		
GRAND TOTAL		5,714	2,010	7,724		
A TOTAL	Upper Colaba Lower Colaba Fort South Fort North	84 1 5 78	9 11	104 1 14 89		
B Total	Esplanade Chuckla Mandvi Umarkhadi Dongri	638 168 377 93	312 35 245 32	950 203 622 125		
C TOTAL	Market Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi Bhuleshwar Kumbharwada Khara Talao	1,563 119 20 50 1,006 183 185	344 37 8 26 199 35 39	1,907 156 28 76 1,205 218 224		
D TOTAL	Khetwadı Gırgaum Chowpatı Walkeshwar Mahalaxmı	677 119 6 272 180	102 24 7 15	679 143 13 15 272 236		
E TOTAL	Tardeo Kamatipura First Nagpada Second Nagpada Byculla Tadwadi Mazagaon	961 49 418 19 22 235 190 28	523 15 160 26 68 112 134 8	1,484 64 578 45 90 347 324 36		
F TOTAL	Parel Sewri Sion	476 119 182 175	272 69 98 105	748 188 280 280		
G TOTAL -	Mahım Warlı	477 283 194	248 160 88	725 443 282		
Homeless (a c, Police Enumeration), Railway platforms and Boats		938	189	1,127		

Table H —Distribution of Regions and Caste Bombay Town and Liland, 1991

Carlo.	Males.	Fatale,	You.
A.—HINDU	4,919	1,447	5,666
I Casts or Profession names indicating Religious Hendecasts— Bars Bhute Gondhali Gomm	111 - 8 99 497 456	111 192 49 889	9222 8 99 669 806
II Brakestas— Brahman Andioch Deshasth Genof Bernsvat , Karada Ohitparan , Unspecified	16 11 77 9 8 569	48 48	16 11 77 8 8 611
Agri Adar Herdenam Gastes—Agri Adar Elizanderi Elizande	71 31 39 5 25 30 6 19 86 16 4 782 18 81	108 108 141 18 11 855	80 42 84 8 81 83 8 81 184 164 92 90 91 90 91
Artises and Truding Osstar— Benis Dhols Dhols Gavandi and Kadiya Kasar Kasar Katar Katar Kumbhar Nhavi Gah Teli Elauti	88 5 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	26 1 1 1	96 6 2 8 10 4 3 8
V Jungla and Wild Tribts— Dubla Rawal Thakur Vaghri	98 4 2 19 449 457	38 9 15 340 957	196 6 2 24 093 794

Cagte.	Males	Females	Total
VL Wanderers and Gypsies— Bahurupi Beldar Bhat	21 12 13	, 35 , 4	56 12 17
	46	39	85
VII Depressed Classes— Bhangi Chambhar Mahar and Dhed Mang	13 17 873 65 468	5 2 191 51 249	18 19 564 116
VIII Strangers from other parts of India	190	_ 109	299
B-MAHOMEDAN	1,393	484	1,877
Fakır Others	65 1,328	54 430	119 1,758
C—JAIN	58	25	88
D—PARSI -	1	7	8
E —CHRISTIAN	42	44 •	86
F—JEW	1	8	4

Table III—Distribution of Beggars, dc, by Birth-place, Bombay Town and Island, 1921

	Birth place,	Males.	Females	Total.
•	-	-		
	Bombay Town and Island	526	198	724
Konkan	Thana and Bombay Suburban Kolaba and Janjira Ratnagin	20 41 462	38 65 111	58 106 578
Deccan	Khandesh and Nasik Ahmednagar Poons and Bhor Satara Sholapur Hyderabad (Deccan)	86 112 549 521 190 171	59 48 232 171 32 129	145 160 781 692 • 222 300
South India	Karnatak Districts, Kanara and Savantwadi Mysore, Madras and Malabar Kolhapur	21 39 157	17 35 10	38 74 167

Otrib place.	. Males.	Fernales,	Tetal.
GUARAT Hotelois of Gujerat Kathawar Kathawar Rowa Kantha Gutch Barola Biate	485 51	88 214 10 99 18 8	988 699 10 73 99
SEED AND RAFFU { Sind (including Khairpur) TANA { Rejputana and Ajmer	17	11 78	28 117
ORESTRAL INDIA { Barar and Central Provinces Contral India Agency IG-valuer	68 26 87	85 19 1	103 88 88
NORTH INDIA - { United Provinces Punjab, N W F Province and Delhi.	1,483 929	279 27	1,755 256
Bungar, Bengal, Behar and Orbea	85	86	91
BURYA	8		8
Goa	9.5	1.5	40
Rest of India and Dedia Unerrot find	9	7	16
	14	18	27
OUTSIDE INDIA	27	5	82
	5 714	9,010	7 791

Table IV —Pari I—Age and Oloil Condition of Beggare, do., in Bombay Town and Island, 1981 Actual Numbers.

	1	Males.		ļ	Femile.	
ytr	Unmarried.	Married,	Widowal.	Unmerried.	Marriel.	Widowal,
0 1 2 8 4 0 - 5 5 - 10 10 - 15 16 - 50 22 - 23 32 - 30 32 - 44 43 - 80 84 64 65 85 85 - 60 8ad Oracle	14 93 29 36 41 142 978 551 963 330 981 900 123 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	425 389 866 336 655 290 214 19 58	2 15 46 145 60 20 02	10 92 93 85 85 120 100 109 931 55 40 93 95 95 90	159 170 199 201 180 84 18	0 8 89 89 89 49 111 97
Total	9,587	2,658	169	743	921	838

Table IV, Part II —Age distribution of Beggars, &c, compared with that of the General Population, Bombay Town and Island, 1921.

	Actual N	um hora	Proportions per 1,000.					
Ago	Beggi		Begg	ars.	General Po	General Population.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
0 1 2 3 4 0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30-35 35-40 40-45 45-50 50-55 55-60 60 & over	14 23 29 35 41 142 273 331 383 840 664 693 588 928 343 269 81 179	10 22 28 35 35 35 130 100 102 221 213 218 252 264 192 129 27 39	25 48 58 67 147 116 121 103 163 60 47 14 31	65 50 51 110 106 109 125 131 96 61 64 13 19 1,000	45 60 72 91 140 167 151 102 74 36 31 11 20 1,000	84 103 88 100 144 135 113 65 59 31 36 11 31		

Table IV, Part III —Percentage distribution by Civil Condition at each age period of (1) Beggars, &c, and (2) General Populations, Bombay Town and Island, 1921

	Males.				Females.							
Age.	I	Beggars		Genera	l Popul	ation	1	eggars.	•	Genera	al Popu	lation
	Unmd	Mq	Widd	Unmd.	Md	Wida	Unmd	Md	Widd	Unmd	Md	Widd
0 1 2 3 4 0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30-35 35-40 40-45 45-50 50-55 55-60 60 & over	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 49 50 40 35 14 18 13	51 50 58 57 71 64 80 23	2 8 15 18 7 77 68	100 100 100 99 99 98 92 74 44 23 11 8 5 4	1 1 2 8 26 55 75 86 88 89 87 83 80 73	1 2 3 4 6 8 13 15 23	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 26 19 10 10 15 16	71 78 79 76 68 44 14	3 3 11 14 17 40 86 100 100	100 99 99 99 99 95 68 23 9 6 5 4	1 1 1 5 31 75 86 81 71 56 47 33 21	1 2 4 8 14 25 41 50 64 64 77
All agos	45	47	8	37	60	3	37	46	17	30	56	14

SECTION 20 -- PROSTITUTION IN BOMBAY

162. This enquiry was made by means of a special sorting of the alips over and above the sorting required for the ordinary Census Tables.

Group No. 190 - "Prostitutes and Procurers consisted of the following - Actual workers... Males 104. Females 2,995

Dependents... 385, , 520

In the actual schedules all the above 480 males both workers and dependents had been shown as Procurer or some analogous term, and all the 8 525 females, both workers and dependents, as Prostute.

- 163 Prostitute for Census purposes means such person as returns her compation as prostutation or other analogous term. Thus private prostitutes, if any who normally conceal their profession, would not get into our Census schedules as Prostitutes. Only those get in whose occupation is so obvious, or who are so hardened to opinion that concealment is either impossible or unnecessary.
- 164. Dependent means a person who is shown in the schedules as depend in upon a prestrate for her irvalihood. It is important to note that all females whose ages were returned as 18 and below were shown as dependents, and all those whose ages were returned as 14 and above were shown as actual workers. It will be noted that while the numbers returned as dependents at ages from 9 to 18 are nover less than 86 for any individual year of ago, and the numbers returned as actual workers at ages from 16 to 20 never less than 80, yet at age 14 only 5 were returned. The explanation of these points seems to lie in the emitting penal laws. It is evidently considered upsafe to return a girl as age 14 or below and cooperating precitive.
- 155. So far as actual numbers are concerned it is possible to compare the figures with those of 1901— No comparisons with 1911 are possible, because at that Cennus Prostrutes were amalgamated in an Occupational group with Beggars, Vegrants and others.
- 166 In 1901 the total number of Prostantes, Actual Workers, was 1,942, and in 1921 was 2,926 These give per mills rates on the Total Population of 25 in 1901 and 25 in 1901. It has to be remembered however that in 1901 is was estimated that 43,930 persons were absent as refugees on account of plague. It is impossible to say for certain but it is probable that the professalmal provintnes would not for the most part be able to leave the City at such a time. The per mille rate might therefore have been lower in that year had a time. The part on plague. But its difference would be very singlet? And it may be stated definitely that if there is any theory current to the effect that prostant icon has increased more rapidly than the general population in the last twenty years that theory is not borne out by the figures.
 - 167 Certain changes have however taken place. The regional distribution of Prostuties within the Island has changed a good deal since 1901. The Table which follows gives the Sectional figures for comparison.

Bee next rage for Table

^{*} But not Dancing Gul * which at all Consuses has been taken to the group for. Musicians, &c.

 $[\]dagger$ Even adding 45,000 params to the Total Population the rate would only decline from 25 to 24 per cent.

Distribution of Prostitutes, Actual workers, Females, by Sections of Bombay City, 1901 and 1921

1		Number of Prostitutes				Number of Prostitutes.	
Ward.	Section.	1901	1921	Ward.	Section	1901	1921
Α.	Upper Colaba Lower Colaba Fort South Fort North Esplanade	6		D	Khetwadı Gırgaon Chowpatı Walkeshwar Mahalaxmı	350 175 54 15 4	779 289 193
В	Chuckla Mandvi Umarkhadi Dongri	87 4 5	28	E	Tardeo Kamatipura 1st Nagpada 2nd Nagpada Byculla	142 207 1 10 9	444 896 3 13
С	Market Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi Bhuleshwar Kumbharwada Khara Talao	42 65 328 46 223 131	1 1 316 4 11 2	F	Tadwadi Mazagaon Parel Sewri Sion	2 3 1 7 5	1 2
				G	Mahm Wolli	6 12	

- 158 The Table shows clearly that together with the increase in the number of prostitutes there has been a concentration into more and more definite areas From many Sections they have disappeared, and from others are disappearing The two Sections Kamatipura and Tardeo contained in 1901 18 per cent of the total number of prostitutes, and in 1921 no less than 45 per cent. The significance of this will be understood later.
- 159 The number of dependents on prostitutes (both sexes) in 1901 was 477, and in 1921 (females) 530 It is impossible now to guess whether any males were returned as dependents in 1911. But assuming a similarity of custom it may be stated as approximately correct that the proportion of dependents to actual workers was in 1901, 1 in 41, and in 1921, 1 in 57. The significance of this also will appear later
- dependents—(both sexes combined)—returned their occupation as terms classifiable under the Group "Procurers, Pimps, &c" In 1921 the number of Procurers, Brothel Keepers, &c, is 489 males,—104 actual workers and 385 dependents. No females returned such an occupation. This is important. It is well known that many old women keep brothels in Bombay, as in all cities. But it is probable that all such are backed up by a male supporter. As a matter fact, the 489 males were all or almost all returned as Procurers or Pimps and their dependents, and not as Brothel House Keeper, an occupation which would be considered dangerous to return. The Census cannot get at the numbers in secret occupations. But the great increase of our figure 489 over the figure 28 in 1901 seems to imply increased callousness of opinion in certain quarters of Bombay. There may not be proportionately more pimps than before, but there seem to be proportionately more who do not mind proclaiming themselves such

- 161 We can now consider the 1921 figures only. In the Tables at the end of the note the ratios of dependents to actual workers is shown in several cases. The significance of this is that the figures disclose two separate types of prostitution, which we might call the Indian and the International. These terms are used without any internot of pressing their apparant meaning too closely but merely for convenience. Of these types the first will be seen to be dominant in the chief prostitution Sections of O and D Wards, where the ratio of dependents to workers ranges from 1 in 1°2 in Chowpail to 1 in 85 in Panaswadi. The second type is dominant in the Tardeo Kamatipura area, where the ratio is 1 in 24 and 1 in 39.
- 162. These types are noticeable in the case of castes and religions also Of the more important religions there is 1 dependent for every 20 Japanese, and 1 for every 88 Obrishans. The peculiarity of 13 Jew dependents to only 8 workers must be accedental. No importance can be attached to any fact brought out by figures, unless the total numbers under examination are large. The ratios in the other cases would seem to imply either or both of the following tendences—(I) Hinde prottintes two under conditions less divorced from ordinary domes to life and have a certain number of children (2) the ranks of prostrution are filled up among Hindes by recruitment in childhood, but in the case of the other religions later and in the case of Obristians not until puberty
- 163. As for the Caste distribution, in the following Castes providently is principally traditional—Kalavantin, Kanchan is Kalavantin, Kanchan is principally rather a North Indian occupational term for proteints than a true caste. The absence of Murall from the returns is noticeable, and is probably due to fear of proceedures, is being well known that Government interdicted by practice of dedicating girls as Muralls. The large number of Vanus is rather surprising.
- 164 The age distribution is of interest mainly in the 0-14 period. It will be noticed that the numbers are ages after 9 shows a tendinery to increase. In the earliest years from 0 to 8 or 9 the majority of the dependents will be children or relations of their supporters. But the rise at 10 which, having regard to the uncertainty of the age returns must be interpreted as 9 or 10 indicates the age at which outside recruitment begins. Among Aotinal Workers the smallers of the numbers in ages below 20 is raiher surprising but the age returns are necessarily unreliable. The Table appears to prove that among procitions there is a lower proportion at all ages up to 19 and during the next two decades a much higher proportion. It would have been expected that protatutes would show an excess at the period 16 to 19. The most probable inference is that ages of proxitiones below 20 are systematically covariated. Another curious point is the fact that age 35 seems to be avoided. In the original figures there was great sediment as 84 and very few at 35. This is possibly due to professional vanity on the part of the prostitute herself, who regards 85 as the time-limit for her powers of personal attraction.
 - 165 In the Table of Birth places the very high figure for Gos is noticeable. Gos is evidently a direct recruiting ground for Bombay Brutiela. Other figures which cause surprise are those for Hydershad (Decom) and Kashmir Jodinur has been merged in Rajputana. But the figure for that State (35) is out of all proportion to its is eve or is groundly to Bombay.
 - 166 The Birth-places of dependents reveal the fact that for every two prestitutes from Gos there is one child. In the case of Sevantradi the depend ents actually outnumber the workers. Can this mean anything except that there is considerable importation of very young children going on from those regions? If the Gosness prestitutes were bearing children in Bombay the birth-place of those children would be Bombay and not Gos.
 - 167 The same phenomenon is brought out by the birth place returns of Brothel house keepers and procurers. These are largely from down the coast,— Bombay Gos, Rainsgirl, Savantradi and Kanara supplying the great majority The figure for Gos especially is automahing

168 The literacy figures are of less interest. The following however is a comparison between literacy among Prostitutes and among the general female population —

Number per mille who are literate among Females above 14 years, in Bombay City, 1921

All females. Prostitutes 160. 95

the concentration in Kamatipura and Tardeo, the decreased ratio of dependents, and the remarkable increase in the number of persons returning as procurers all seem to indicate that while the extent of prostitution in Bombay has changed little since 1901, its character has changed a good deal, the Indian or domestic type giving way to the International or Brothel type. This is only an inference and may be incorrect. But it is desirable to point out that such an inference can be drawn from the figures.

Table I -Number and Location of Prostitutes, Actual Workers and Dependents,— Females, in Bombay City, 1921

	Section		Num	ber of	Ratio of Dependents to workers
Ward	No	Name of Section.	Prosti tutes.	Depend- ents.	in chief areas of prostitution
Ā	1-5	-			
В	6 7 8 9	Chuckla Mandvi Umarkhadi Dongri	28	2	
Ö	10 11 12 13 14 15	Market Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi Bhuleshwar Khara Talao Kumbharyada	1 316 4 2 11	37	1 m 8}
D	16 17 18 19 20	Khetwadi Girgaon Chowpati Walkeshwar Mahalaxmi	779 289 193 4	196 94 160	1 m 4 1 m 3 1 m 1 }
E	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Tardeo Kamatipura Ist Nagpada 2nd Nagpada Byculla Tadwadı Mazgaon	444 896 3 13 1 2	13 27 3 1	1 m 34 1 m 33
${f F}$	28-30	,			
G	31 32	Mahim Warli	8	3	
	• '	' ·	l		

Table II — Distribution of Prostitutes, Actual Workers and Dependents females, and of Proberers and Brothel keepers males only by Beligion, Caste and Bace, Bombay Orly 1821

•		,	il maker of	
Contin.	Prostitum,	- man	Rotio of depend- stric to workers to the drief means.	Protesses and Brathel-hopers. (Astral workers and departingly semained).
	Fepales.	Femire,		Males.
HIMDU .	9,380	492		425
Mahar and Dhed Maratha and Kunba Kalayanim	890 719 208	187 254 40	lin 6) lin 8 lin 5	977 9270 8.5
Varu Kadhati Mang Kanchan Kamati Hhandan Rajput Hhavin	106 85 64 53 88 81 80 28	8754958	1 in 83 1 in 19 1 in 18 1 in 19 1 in 8 1 in 6 1 in 6 1 in 5	8 1 2 2 29 29
Other Castes and Cests not returned.	86	8		27
MUSALMAN .	518	30		88
Sheikh Pathan Bayyad	878 97 94 98	90 9 4	1 in 184 1 in 14 1 in 6	35
Mogul Khojah Arah Others and Unspec- fied.	15 6 46	4		20
PARSEE	6	8		-
CHRISTIAN	88	1		4
Indian-Christian Anglo-Indian English French Russian	64 17 1 5	1	1 in 64	4
JEM .	8	19		}
BUDDHIST	50	9	1	9
Japanese Chimese	45 5	a	1 in 93	9
~	i	(I

^{*}Gan. The males of this Caste are called Gans and the females. Raisvant.

,

[†] Devil. The males of this Casts are called Devil and the famales Bhavin.

Table III —Buth-districts or countries of Prostitutes, actual workers and dependents, Female, and of Procurers and Brothel House Keepers, Males, Bombay City, 1921

		Number o	f	
Birth place.	Prostitutes	Dependents on Prostitutes	Procurers and Brothel house-keepers (actual workers and depend ents combined)	Remarks
Bombay City British Districts of Gujarat*	460 68	44	106 12	*Including Gujarat unspecified
Thana Butish Districts of the Deccan Butish Districts of the Karnatak Kolaba	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 827 \\ 71 \\ 51 \end{array}$	127	5 43 16 4	
Ratnagırı Kanara Sınd	306 48 11	38 14	76 13 5	
Cutch Kathiawar Palanpur	10 53	10	2 5 1	
Kolhapur Savantvadi Madras, Mysore and Cochin	50 14 16	8 34	6 15 1	
Hyderabad State Baroda Gwalior	183 4	26	9 4 3	
Ajmer-Merwara Rajputana† Bengal	1 38 11	ì		†Mainly Jodhpür
Delhi and Punjab Central Provinces United Provinces	88 3 39	3	8	
Burma Kashmir	1 41			
Goa	510	225	137	
Arabia Turkey in Asia Egypt	5 17 8		1	
China Japan	$5\\45$		1	
England France Russia	1 5 1		1	

Table IV —Age and Civil Condition of Prostitutes, actual workers and dependents, Female, in Bombay City, 1921

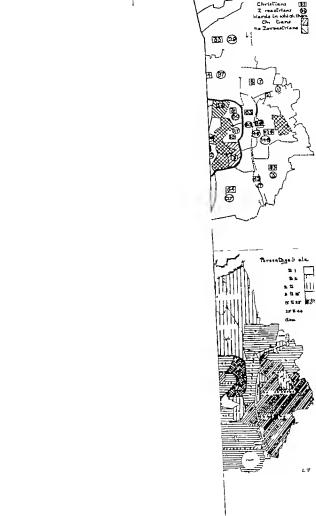
		•					
	DEPENDE	NTS		1	ACTUAL	WORKERS	
Ago.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Age,	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
Infant 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	20 37 40 36 33 40 24 21 44 41 58 38 58 40 530			14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31—35 36—40 41—50 51 & over	5 31 54 30 87 39 290 22 140 38 32 435 25 460 186 181 63 1 2,293	15 15 5 27 8 80 10 15 9 7 68 9 9 11 8 31 180 11 25 3	10 5 10 7 6 1 6 1 6 2 1 3 1 2 20 16 15 40 11 156

Table V — Distribution of 1,000 Females by age periods for (i) Prostitutes and (ii) the General Female Population, Bombay City 1921

	Monther per 1,000				
Ago parkd.	Profiletes.	General Population.			
0-4	47	84			
5—9	48	104			
10-14	58	90			
15-19	98	29			
20-24	186	148			
25-29	213	128			
30-84	252	141			
8589	10	89			
40-44	50	60			
45-49	10	50			
5054	20	25			
5559	10	925			
Over 59]	ř			
Summary	1 1				
0-14	151	979			
15-19	99	99			
20-91	188	148			
25-34	455	976			
85 & o ver	100	904			
	, ,				

Table VI -- Literacy among Prostitutes, actual storkers ages 14 and upwards Bombay 20th 1821 (according to Country of Birth)

	• • •	7	
Country of Buth,	Total_	J.Bersia.	Illiamia.
Britah India	2,899	255	2,148
Gos	810	20	490
Arabıa, Turkey m Assa and Egypt	80	1,	80
Chms and Japan	50	8	47
Europe	7	7	
Total	2,995	985	2,710



CHAPTER III —AHMEDABAD POPULATION

SECTION 1 —AREA INCLUDED

- Ahmedabad, as a Census City, includes the Municipality and the Cantonment It is open to question whether at future Censuses Sabarmati ought not also to be included. That important Railway Junction and Settlement, is really part of the city in the widest sense, and the Railway workmen go to and from Ahmedabad daily. It is separated from the Shahibag Pura Ward by the river, which is bridged by the two Railways and has a well-established ford. A little way from the Railway area, and further down the right bank of the river, comes the great Sabarmati Jail. A road connects the Ellis Bridge Pura with the Sabarmati Jail area, and along this road buildings are beginning to spring up. Sooner or later the Railway Settlement, the Jail and the road from Ellis Bridge will have to be included in the City.
- 171 The maps in this Chapter are for the Municipal area only, and do not include the Cantonment, which lies to the East of the Shahibag Pura Ward The Municipal area is divided for convenience into the City proper, i.e., the old City within the wall, and the Puras, which are the modern extensions of the City outside it
- 172 In the hey-day Ahmedabad's greatness, under the Musalman dynasty, the palaces of the nobles stretched out southwest from the present Ellis Bridge to Sarkhej, and some centuries later Sarkhej was an important centre of indigo planting. But its glories are departed, and it could no longer be claimed as part of the suburban area.

SECTION 2 -POPULATION AND DENSITY

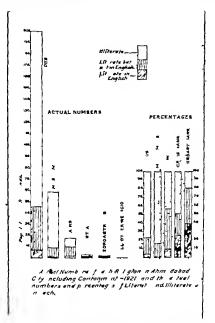
- 173 The comparative growth of Ahmedabad City is demonstrated in the Table on page 4, and in the diagram of the Logs of the population of Cities, facing page 3 Its growth has been somewhat steadier than that of any other City, being never interrupted by any severe epidemic of plague
- 174 The Map showing Density by means of dots gives a good impression of the distribution of the population within the City walls, where there are few open spaces, and those small But in the Puras the population is not spread evenly over the whole area, but is definitely aggregated into settlements, sometimes, as in Asarva and Gomtipur, representing old villages absorbed into the Municipal area, just as Islington, Hounslow, Hampstead and many other villages, when first absorbed into Greater London, retained their village appearance for some generations
- 175 The statistics of "houses" in City Table I should not be used without referring first to the discussion of Housing Statistics in Chapter VII of this Report. The information there given, and the Housing Tables to which it refers, are a more reliable guide to buildings, house accommodation and tenements than the figures in City Table I, which are liable to inisinterpretation, if used or quoted in their crude form

SECTION 3 —RELIGIONS

- 176 In City Table III, and in the other three maps, the distribution by religions is shown. The Jains, who constitute an important element in the City, and by their wealth assume a power which their numbers do not warrant, are mainly confined to certain areas within the City walls. It will be seen that in those Wards in which Jains constitute an important element Musalmans, Christians and Zoroastrians tend to be absent. Conversely, where Musalmans, Christians and Zoroastrians are numerous, e.g., Raikhad, Jamalpur No. 1 and and Dariapur No. 1, Jains tend to be absent.
- *The percentages shown on the two lower maps, for Jams and Musulmans are percentages of the population of the individual religion in any Ward to the Total population of that Ward

1

177 The actual numbers in each religion in the City (including Canton ment) as well as the actual numbers and percentages of literates in each, are shown in the annexed dingram



The sotual percentages distribution by religion is as follows -

	Husto.	Limbon.	Jula.	Zirresirian,	Characters.	Other
Whole City	728	198	6:3	0.0-	9.0	0-1
Municipality	2-5	196	64	0.0	08	0-1
Cantominant	700	00.1	0-0	U O	D 77	

The corresponding figures for 1911 for the whole city were

70 E 200 74.

Here, therefore, as in Bombey the additions to the City population have been predominantly Hindu — The actual numbers added or lost to each religion in the decade, together with the percentages of each addition to the total gross addition are-

+46,191 +9,516 +1,226 +1,1810-3

and the percentages borne by the additions or losses in each religion asparately to the total of that religion in 1911 are-

+808 +19-8 +70 +10 1-968 -00 The exceptionally high proportionate increase in Christians is partly due to the presence of a small body of British troops in the Cantonment at this Census Nevertheless in the Municipal area alone the Christian figure increases from 1,190 to 2,124, an increase of 785 per cent

SECTION 4 -AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION

179 The age distribution of the population has already been given on page 23, and is also illustrated in the diagram facing that page. The age distribution by sexes is given below, together with that of the whole Presidency for comparison —

	W	holo Presidency	,	Ahmedabad City			
Ago Groups	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
0-5	127	119	134	103	92	117	
5-10	151	150	154	109	101	114	
10-15	116	124	108	104	110	96	
15-20	72	74	70	90	94	85	
20-25	80	76	84	109	112	107	
25-30	92	93	91	109	115	102	
30-35	83	90	87	105	108	100	
35-40	64	68	59	66	71	60	
40-45	62	62	64	74	76	73	
45-50	37	39	35	31	31	31	
50-55	44	43	45	48	44	54	
55-60	17	18	16	13	13	13	
60 65	28	25	30	24	20	30	
65-70	8	7	8	5	5	G	
70 and over	14	12	15	10	8	12	

180 The above age distributions are much as would be expected in a manufacturing city

In the sex distributions shown in the margin the recent rapid industria-181 lisation of the City is clearly brought out Number of Femiles per 1000 Males Abmedshad City 1881 to 1921— There is now an excessive disproportion of Males 1.010 1881 part of Gujarat the normal ratio is about 905 females 1891 to every 1,000 males For comparison of Ahmedabad 919 1901 with other Cities and Towns in the Presidency, 1911 reference is invited to Subsidiary Table No 42 at 1921 II of the General Report, and to the diagram there the end of Chapter Women exceed males in the highest age groups, and are amlost equal In the middle groups the proportion is about 65-70 females in the lowest group for every 100 males

SECTION 5 - LITERACY

182, Literacy is always better in Cities and towns than in villages. It is

Number per mille who were therefore not suprising to find that the city is a good deal ahead of the villages in the same region, as the marginal figures show. It is mainly a question of ficulties. In towns schools are numerous and near at hand, in villages few and remote.

183 Of the individual religions in the City it will be seen from the preceding diagram that,—excluding the Zoroastrians, and Christians, and taking only the indigenous religions,—the Jains are a good deal the best educated, and the Musalmans the worst. This peculiarity, which is common to the whole of the region, is a matter not so much of religion as of social standing. The Jains are well-to-do traders. In the Karnatak, where the Jains are largely cultivators of the Chaturth caste, the ratio of literates is quite low. There is nothing in the Jain religion itself, at any rate in its modern, Semi-Hindu form, which gives an impetus to education.

SECTION 6 -BIRTH PLACE

184. In the matter of both place an attempt was made to differentiate between persons born in the city and persons born in the rest of the district. But the enumerators failed to make distinction and the idea of showing these two birth-places separately had to be abandened. It is not impossible, as is shown by the success of the attempt in the case of Shoispur But it can only be achieved by a really energetic and diligent staff which at Ahmedabad was evidently looking

185 The principal birth places of the population are as follows -

Number per 1 000 of the Ahmedabad Oity population 1921 who were born in the regions thous.

Ahmedabad District	603	Surat Datrict	8
Baroda State	123	Broach Dutnet	5
Raiputapa	78	Bombay Oity	4
Kathawar	54	Cantral Provinces, &c.	8
Raira District	40	Punish & Dalhi	8
Mahi Kantha Acency	19	Panch Mahale	2
United Provinces	17	Elsewhere	26
Palanpur Agency	18		
	Ahmedahad District Baroda State Rajputana Kathawar Rarra District Mahi Kanjha Agency United Provinces	Ahmedabad District 603 Baroda State 123 Rappotana 73 Kathawar 54 Karra District 40 Mah Kanjha Agency 19 United Provinces 17	Baroda State 123 Broach Dainret Rapotana 73 Bronbay Gity Kathawar 64 Central Provinces, dv. Rarar District 40 Punits & Delinik Mah Kanjha Agency 19 Punch Mahala United Provinces 17 Elsewhere

Compared with Bonibay therefore, Ahmedabad is not nearly so cosmopolitan. The high proportion from the Baroda State is perfectly natural, since the large Radi Division of that State approaches to within a few miles of the City and there are also isolated Baroda villages within and interspersed with the Ahmedabad District itself.

An analysis of cooppations of the immigrants in City Table V Part III, shows that 29 287 Mill hands (including workers and dependents, both sexes combined) were born in the adjacent regions of Gujarat. This is however not of much importance especially in view of the fact that our Census "immigrant figures are fagures of both place, and that Indian married women usually return to their father a house for the birth of their first and often also of their subsequent children.

SECTION 7 -- COCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

186 In Ahmedabad the distribution of the whole population into workers and dependents shows —

	•	Per earth.
	Workers Males	88
,	Females	8
	Dependents (both sexes combined)	54

The proportion of dependents is therefore much higher than in Bombay the city being less industrialised and the cost of living less.

187 In the matter of Partly Agriculturists the position is even more deplorable than in Bombay ont of 104,166 male and 20,568 female workers, (excluding the few shown as Agriculturist as their main occupation) only 4 males and no females were shown as having agriculture as subsidiary occupation. The figure is of course useless, and bears in relation to actual facts. The subsidiary occupation column of the general schedule must have been entirely neglected. In other words in this one particular our system broke down. Yet many of the Enumerators and Supervisors were recommended for and got smads for good work.

188. The number in Sub-Clase XI.—"Insufficiently described — (workers and dependents both saxes combined)—is 44,376 which is 1622 per cent. of the total population. This is lower than the corresponding figure in Bombay and is practically the same proportionately as the Bombay figure of 1911. Nevertheless the number seems too high. The number of Labourer suspect field is less open to objection than the numbers of Business men and clerks, which are far too high.

• In companing this section with the corresponding section for Bombay occupations in Chapter II, care should be taken to see whether the figures in any given case are for wrotizer so for wroters and dependents.
10129

19922

189 The numbers in each of the Groups constituting this Class, and their proposed redistribution, are shown in the following table —

Redistribution of Sub-Class XI—Insufficiently described occupations, (workers and dependents combined), Ahmedabad City

			184 Manu facturers, busi ness men and contractors otherwise unspecified	185 Cashiers, Accountants, Book keepers, Clerks and other employees in unspecified Offices, Warehouses and Shops	186 Mecha nics otherwise unspecified	187 Labour- ers and work men otherwise unspecified
Tot	al recor	ded	12,746	14,599	255	16,676
_ (I.	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	(2,000
етте	ш	Industry Textiles (cotton)	100	100		1,000
ransi		Others	1,000	1,000	100	1,000
ich t	IA	Transport	100	500	50	1,000
o wb	v	Trade	9,000	9,000		1,000
ass t	VII	Public Administration		200		100
Sub-Class to which transferred	VIII	Professions and the Liberal Arts		1,000		100
1	x	Domestic Service	1			500
Tot	tal trans	ferred	10,200	11,800	115	6,700
Ren	nander	left in original Sub-Class XI	2,546	2,799	105	9,976

190 In the case of Textile Industries the figures recorded in the General Occupation Table and those recorded in the Industrial Tables are not so far out of alignment as in the case of Bombay

General Occupational Table -

Industries, Textiles, Groups 25, 26, 27, which cover all cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing, spinning, sizing and weaving

	Males	Females
Total Workers	33,074	7,753
Of these the following are specified as Home	e Workers —	
	Males	Females.
Total Home Workers	923	546

So that, even leaving as factory workers both those specified as such and those unspecified, we get—

		Males.	F.males
		32,151	7,207
Industrial Tables—			
Operatives	•••	34,578	9,185
Higher ranks	• •	2,386	•••
		36,964	9,185

Here.	therefore as in Bombay	the General	Occupational	Table figures	are too
low '	For Class III-Industri	es, we can tal	ke as follows -	- ~	

Textiles, Industrial T	Ootton, Facto	ry Workers	Operatives	(from	the	49 768
Dо	do	olker ranks	do			2,336
Textiles pation Table	Catton, Home	Workers (f	rom the Ge	neral O	осш	1,469
		Total We	rkers Ootto	m only	_	47 618
Depende	nts, Cotton Inc	lustres		7	•••	40,847
		Total	supported (Jotton)	~	87 965
Worker	(Other Indust	1262)				22,190
Depende	nte (Other Indi	utn a)				80 785
	Tok	ıl supported (Other Indu	utga)		52,925

The 4,300 shown in the previous Tables as transferred from Sub-Class XI are sackeded in the above, res. 1 200 under Textiles (Oston) and 3 100 under Other Industries. These transferred numbers are not divisible into workers and dependents.

Grand Total Industries

1 40 890

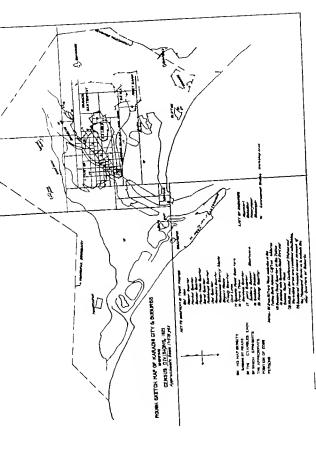
191 We can now distribute the whole population as follows, the figures being for both sex-s combined workers and dependents combined.

Pals-Class	Over pailms.		Frankry,	Proportion per 1,000 of the total population,
I	Pasture, Agriculture, Pinhing &c.		9 734	86
π	Mines and Minerals	••	11	
m	Industries	24	140,890	514
IV	Transport	1	7,134	96
V	Trade		56,396	905
	Pubbs Porce (Army and Police)		3,530	18
VII	Public Administration (Government and Local)	***	4,554	17
VIII	Professions and the Laboral Arts	1	12,874	45
IX	Private Incom		4.878	18
X	Domestic Service		15,678	58
XI	Insufficiently described	j	15 425	56
XII	Unproductive (Julia, Beggara, Prostitutes, &c.)		8,815	12
			274,007	1 000

192. The method of arriving at III, above, has already been explained. The rest are arrived at by taking the figures of the General Occupation Table and adjusting according to redistribution of Sub-Class XI as explained above.

Sub-dividing the	Industries into	Cotton and	others we get	
Industries,	Cotton		87,965	821
	Others		52,925	198

In other words almost one-third of the population is supported by Cotton Industries.



CHAPTER IV -KARACHI POPULATION

SECTION 1 -INTRODUCTORY

This is the first time that any attempt has been made to give special Census statistics for Karaohi, and before discussing the figures I have to advert to the complicated and difficult nature of the city of Karachi For instance the Sketch map shows faithfully the boundary of the Municipal limits, as drawn on the maps furnished by the Chief Officer, and shows also the boundaries of the Quarters, so far as they were demarcated on those maps seen that the boundary of the Gardens Quarter could not be completed, nor could the boundaries of the areas known as Keamari, Mauryapur and Shamspir be shown, while a glance at City Table I will show that the area of the last two units was reported as "unknown' There does not exist any single map of the whole Municipal area, corresponding with the magnificent maps of Bombay, or the very useful map of Ahmedabad Municipality, which were utilised for preparing the maps in Chapters II and III To prepare even a sketch map of Karachi I had to niece together several different maps in different map of Karachi I had to piece together several different maps in different These difficulties are all due to circumstances Karachi is a mushroom city ever expanding over a tract of sand, its edges submerged for extensive distances to different depths at different states of the tide. Groins are built from time to time, thus changing the shape of the submersible portions is a complicated Cantonment boundary in the heart of the Municipal area, a second smaller Cantonment at Manora, several outlying places like Baba and Bhit of undefined extent and only partially under Municipal control, and numerous distant patches of irregular shape and size like the Municipal Allowances have therefore to be made But even so there are points which indicate scope for improvement next time. Apart from the numerous omissions and mistakes found in the Schedule of all units it may be mentioned that, while careful arrangements were made in Bombay for enumeration of persons on the station platforms, and while Ahmedabad added a round 5,000 to its population by admirable platform organisation, at Karaohi there seems to have been no platform enumeration at all How far the Port arrangements resulted in a numerically complete enumeration there is no opportunity for estimating, but the figures of the units in charge of the Port Officer, and the Clustoms appear more satisfactory than those of units in charge of the Railway

194 The most important preliminary next time, should be the demarcation of Census units on a single large scale map. And this map should be afterwards available for the illustration of the figures as presented in the Report and Tables. In the case of Units with extensive areas Enumerator patrols should be organised to keep an eye on the lonelier portions of the boundaries.

SECTION 2 - Units for which the figures are presented

In Bombay the City is divided into Wards, and these again into 195 The Wards are Election Units, and the Sections Health Units Sections Both are well recognised and established In Ahmedabad the city is divided into Wards, which are again well recognised and permanent divisions. In the case of Karachi the Chief Officer did not wish the figures presented by Wards but by "Quarters" which he said were recognished portions of the City true fact is that in some parts of the Municipal area the Quarters are well recognised, but in others not Thus the Queens Road Quarter was ultimately divided into two after correspondence with the Chief Officer and the Office of the Government Surveyor Another small quarter proposed by the Chief Officer was not accepted A glance at City Table I will reveal the fact that the Quarters, as at present settled, are bad statistical divisions, because of the very wide divergence in their populations, and the fact that many of them are There is no justification for maintaining the Queens Road West far too small Quarter, with a population of 298, as a separate Census unit unless considerable further building is anticipated. The Lyan Quarter on the other hand requires breaking up in order to arrive at smaller units with a population figure nearer the normal, which might be taken for Karachi at about 5,000-9,000 persons Nothing more can be done for another ten years so far as the Census is concerned,

the matter being merely mentioned in order to draw attention to the apparent need for revision in the interval between this Census and the next.

Бестин 3 -- Виктирымск.

190 The Karachi City population is almost, if not quite as cosmopolitan at that of Bombay. The figures are given in City Table VI, Part I. The distribution of every thousand of the population by birthplace, and the rateo of temales to makes in each lot of immigrants are shown in the following.—

Composition of Karachi Oits Population by birthplace 1021

Bagion of Wrth,	Properties per 1,00 of the whole psycholom,) Humber of females per 1,000 mails for the persons form its seek region.
Karachi District	895	866
Cutch	110	7.3
Kathiawar	. 81	714
Other Districts of Sind	. 66	484
Beluchhaten	65	842
Punjab and Delhi	60	256
United Provinces	46	158
Rajputana	95	484
Retnegiri	25	872
North West Frentier Province	. 19	928
Districts of the Central Division	. 18	rea
Bengal, Assem Behar and Orissa	îi	887
Europe	Î	908
Districts of the Northern Division	ğ	494
French & Portuguese Possessions	ő	531
in Indus	U	001
Other Asiatic Countries	. 5	4 259
Bombay Unspecified	23	
Elsewhere	23	

197 It had been hoped to dustinguish those born in the cety from those born in the rest of Karachi District, which is of very great extent. Orders were given to that effect. But the Office in charge of the Abstraction Office not being satisfied with the numbers shown as born hi the city tested the matter by turning up in the original Sohedules the entries for certain individual, whose birthplace he had previously ascertained to be Karachi City. These were found entered as simply "Karachi" which according to the orders would mean Karachi District.

The idea of showing separate figures was therefore abandemed. I doubt it is would ever be possible to get the Enumerators to make the distinction, especially where as usually happens, the name of the District and the name of the city are the same. The standing rule is that name and District or State is to be entered, and not the name of any ofty or town or village. And it is always difficult to introduce into any local area a special rule which is a direct negation of the general one.

188. The Chief Officer also wanted Makran immogrants distinguished but this was impossible became Makran is morely a vague geographical term, and is not coterminous any political division. The Makranis are mainly included under the Balmonriam figures, the Makran count west of Karachi ging within that political unit. The large number of immigrants from Ratinguri is remarkable. The immigrants from this one District number 6,844 and those from all other 18 Districts of the Peccadeoup proper only 6 617 Ratinguri is a sort of Ireland in this Presidency s.e., a country whose inhabit tants take readily to munigration. Poverty is in both cases the apparent cases, though the reasons for poverty may be different. The poverty of Ratinguri is apparently due to the Khoti system of land tenure.

109 The proportion of immigrants from Europe in Karaohl is the same as in Bombay —9 per 1 000.

Section 4 - Religion

200 The religious composition of Karacni is wholly different from the religious composition of Sind generally Instead of Mahomedans being in a large majority, we have a population composed as follows—

Religion	Number per the whole p of the (opulatio
Hındu	464	<u>.</u>
Musalman	463)
Christian	44	
Zoroastrian	. 13	
Sıkh	7	
Jain	5	
Jew	3	
Others	1	

The regional distribution of their religions within the City is very irregular. The outlying portions are predominantly Musalman, the inner (old town) region predominantly. Hindu, and the Cantonment, Sadar Bazaar region cosmopolitan. The following are the figures. The total populations of the various units are entered for reference because they vary very much, and the religious composition of a quarter like Shamspir with only 145 persons is of less interest and importance than the same for units like Lyari with 42,479 persons.—

Religious Composition of Quarters and other Census Units, Karachi City, 1921

	, Cuarter or other Census Unit	Total population for	Number	Number per 1,000 who are			
		reference	Hindu.	Musalman.	Other Religion		
A ,	Hindus in absolute majority— Old Town Bundar Market Queens Road, West Ramswami Juil Serai Napier Ranchore Rambaugh Civil Lines Begari Khata Queens Road, East	8,844 2,710 7,094 298 6,223 7,950 10,008 10,886 22,619 8,316 1,630 1,605 2,059	921 916 809 825 789 737 735 725 722 671 571 543 520	76 84 182 168 138 249 226 270 226 233 150 417	3 9 7 73 14 39 4 52 96 279 40 290		
$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{B}}$	Musalmans in absolute majority— Shamspir Mauryapur Baba Bhit Lyari Scattered Hamlets Machi Miani Railway Station Port, Floating Garden Frere Town Soldier Bazaar	145 790 1,276 42,479 8,203 7,715 142 3,363 17,265 3,217 1,474	14 52 92 101 207 300 387 191 369 321 472	986, 948 908 893 749 697 599 595 588 566	- 6 44 3 14 214 43 113 14		
C	No religion in majority— Railway Quarter Keamar Cantonment Civil Preedy Sadar Bazaar Cantonment Military Manora Military	5,671 8,962 7,018 1,247 10,100 7,719 455	501 496 410 399 316 288 297	427 448 240 113 362 494	72 56 350 488 322 218 391		

matter being merely mentioned in order to draw attention to the apparent if or revision in the interval between this Congus and the next.

Бестим 8 —Вівтичаци

198 The Karachi City population is almost, if not quite as cosmopolitan has of Bombay The figures are given in City Table VI, Part I. The ribution of every thousand of the population by birthplace, and the ratio of sles to make in each lot of immigrants are shown in the following —

Composition of Karacks City Population by birthplace 1921

Region of birth.	Properties per 1,000 of the whole population.	Number of Sensites per 1,000 makes in the persons born in such region.
Karachi District	395	868
Cutch	110	773
Kathiawar	81	714
Other Districts of Sind	68	484
Baluchistan	65	842
Punjab and Delhi	00	256
United Provinces	46	158
Rajputana	25	484
Retnamm	25	372
North West Frontier Province	19	228
Districts of the Central Division	16	865 يى
Bengal, Assam, Bahar and Orises	îĭ	387
Епторе	Î	268
Districts of the Northern Division	9	-494
French & Portuguese Possessions	ō	531
in Indu	•	***
Other Assatze Countries	5	259
Bombay Unspecified	23	200
Eleawhere	93	-

197 It had been hoped to distinguish those born in the city from those rn in the rest of Karnehl District, which is of very great extent. Orders re given to that effect. But the Officer in charge of the Abstraction Office is being satisfied with the numbers shown as born in the city tested the stirre by turning up in the original Schedules the entires for certain individuals, nose birthplace he had previously assortated to be Karnehl City. These was found entered as simply "Karashi which according to the orders would east Karachi District.

The idea of showing separate figures was therefore abandened. I doubt it would ever be possible to get the Knumerators to make the distinction, pecually where as usually happens, the name of the Ditrict and the name the city are the same. The standing rule is that name and District or into its to be entered and not the name of any city or town or village. And is always difficult to introduce into any local area a epocial rule which is direct negation of the general one.

193. The Chief Officer also wanted Makran immegrants distinguished at this was impossible because Makran is merely a vague geographical term and is not coterminous any polucial division. The Makran cost west of Kauchi polucial under the Baluchutan figures, the Makran costs west for Kauchi ring within that political unit. The large number of immigrants from latingfir is remarkable. The immigrants from this one Detrict number 6,344 and those from all other 18 Detricts of the Precidency proper only 5,617 bitragiri is a sort of Ireland in this Precidency use, a country whose inhabitants take readily to immigration. Poverty is both cases the apparent ause, though the reasons for poverty may be different. The poverty of stangarit is apparently due to the Khoti system of land tenure.

100 The proportion of immigrants from Europe in Karachi is the same as in Bombay —0 per 1 000.

Section 4 —Religion

200 The religious composition of Karachi is wholly different from the religious composition of Sind generally Instead of Mahomedans being in a large majority, we have a population composed as follows—

	Number per 1,000 of
$\mathbf{R_{e}}$ ligion	the whole population of the City
Hındu	464
Musalman	463
Christian	44
Zoroastrian	13
Sıkh	7
Jam	5
Jew	3
Others	1

The regional distribution of their religions within the City is very irregular. The outlying portions are predominantly Musalman, the inner (old town) region predominantly. Hindu, and the Cantonment, Sadar Bazaar region cosmopolitan. The following are the figures. The total populations of the various units are entered for reference because they vary very much, and the religious composition of a quarter like Shamspir with only 145 persons is of less interest and importance than the same for units like Lyari with 42,479 persons.—

Religious Composition of Quarters and other Census Units, Karachi City, 1921

	Cuarter or other Census Unit	Total popu- lation for	are		
Ĺ		reference	Hındu.	Musalman.	Other Religion.
A ,	Hindus in absolute majority— Old Town Bundar Market Queens Road, West Ramswami Juil Serai Napier Ranchore Rambaugh Civil Lines Begari Khata Queens Road, East	8,844 2,710 7,094 298 6,223 7,950 10,008 10,886 22,619 8,316 1,630 1,605 2,059	921 916 809 825 789 737 735 725 722 671 571 543 520	76 84 182 168 138 249 226 270 226 233 150 417	3 9 7 73 14 39 4 52 96 279 40 290
В	Musalmans in absolute majority— Shamspir Mauryapur Baba Bhit Liyari Scattered Hamlets Machi Miani Railway Station Port, Floating Garden Frere Town Soldier Bazaar	145 790 1,276 42,479 8,203 7,715 142 3,363 17,265 3,217 1,474	14 52 92 101 207 300 387 191 369 321 472	986 948 908 893 749 697 599 595 588 566 514	6 44 3 14 214 43 113 14
c	No religion in majority— Railway Quarter Keamar Cantonment Civil Preedy Sadar Bazaar Cautonment Military Manora Military	5,671 8,962 7,018 1,247 10,100 7,719 455	501 496 410 399 316 288 297	427 418 240 113 362 494 312	72 56 350 488 322 218 391

SECTION 5 -AGE SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION

201 The abnormal age distribution of the city type is shown in the following Table, as well as the number of females per 100 males at each age period. The figures call for no particular comment. The Table is for the Municipal area only. In the Cantonment the number of females per 100 makes is only 32, and as age period 22—25 only 14. But a Cantonment popula toon is always highly shoromal—

Age Distribution—Karachi Municipal Area—and proportion of the Sexes of each age period

Age penod.			Number of females per 100		
		Persons.	Males.	Paresion.	males.
0-5		109	87	149	108
B-10	-	125	100	188	91
10-15		91	99	97	69
15-20		84	81	83	65
20-25		114	122	109	53
25-30	{	119	151	103	59
80-85		110	190	98	52
85-40	[72	81	5 8	47
40-45		66	69	61	58
45-80	- 1	83	85	29	55
50-55		83	8*	39	68
55-80	-	10	11	10	6%
60-65,		21	18	51	90
05-70	- 1	B	4	8	97
70 and over		10	9	12	90
Whole Population					66

202. In the matter of Civil Condition Karachi marnes late. We can compare the following for Karachi and Ahmedabad \longrightarrow

		Kazzeńci Municepality	Alema la la d
	Total Females	80 126	118 635
ì	Age 0-5 {Married Widowed	89 2	689 30
	Age 5-10 { Married Widowed	238 23	2,151 8.
	Age 10-15 { Married Widowed	1,515 45	5,238 211

The difference is partly due to the different Religious composition of the two populations, Karachi having a larger proportion of Muselmans. But this

is not the only reason. There is a definite difference of custom even in the same religion. Thus—

		Karachi Municipality	Ahmedabad
Musalman Females, Total	`	40,339	23, 382
$\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Age 0-15} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Married} \\ \textbf{Widowed} \end{array} \right. \end{array}$		r 625 34	1,074 30

SECTION 6 —LITERACY

203 As in most cities the Literacy rates are high. The Hindus are much better educated than the Musalmans—

		Number per mille who are					
		Literat	ie	Literate in English			
,	Males.		Fe	males.	Males	Females.	
Whole Gity		268		88	106	34	
Hındus	b	335) !	84	110	8	
Musalmans		131	,	25	34	1	
Christians		639		555	567	502	

SECTION 7 - OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES*

204 The distribution of every 1,000 of the Population into Workers and Dependents is as follows —

	Actual	Workers	Dependents
r	Males.	Females	(both Sexes combined)
	451	31	518

The particular feature is of course the small number of female workers. But this is a feature common to the whole of Sind

205 The distribution of every thousand (workers and dependents combined) by Sub-Classes is as follows —

	, ,			
Sub	Class I	Pasture and Agriculture, &c		54
,,	II	Mines and Minerals		1
,,	III	Industries		175
"	IV	Transport		87
"	V	Trade	•	207
,,	$\lambda 1$	Public Force		64
12	VII	Public Administration		46
,,	ΛIII	Professions		45
,,	IX	Private Income		Ģ
,	\mathbf{Z}	Domestic Service		93
	$X\mathfrak{l}$	Insufficiently described		200
,	ZII	Unproductive		22

^{*}In comparing this section with the corresponding section for Bombay occupations in Chapter II, care should be taken to see whether the figures in any given case are for workers only, or for workers and dependents

206. As regards Sub-Class XL -- Insufficiently Described Georgations the total of 200 is distributed as follows ---

Group	184.	Businessmen, &c	17
	185	Clerks, dze.	48
n	186.	Mechanics	81
n	187	Labourers	109

The number of Insufficiently described Mechanics is unusually high. I do not feet that I have any satisfactory data, on which to redistribute these numbers in Sub-Class XI as has been attempted in the cases of Bombay and Ahmedahad.

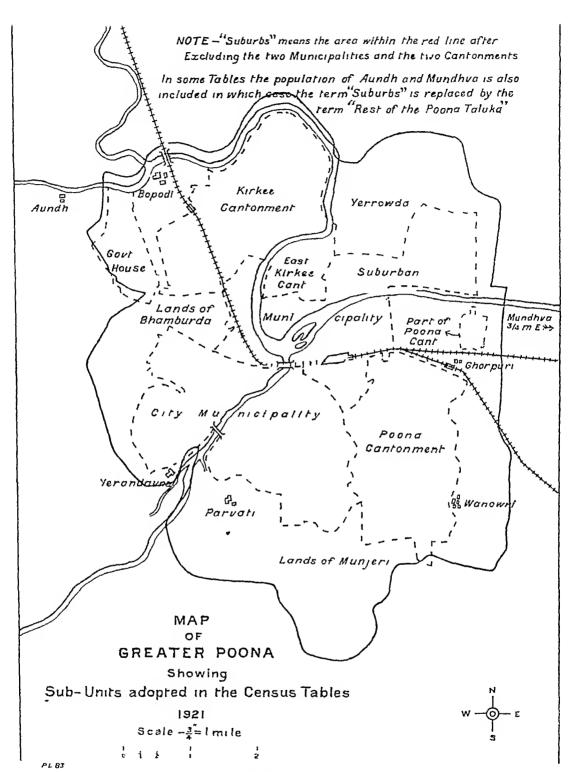
- 207 Beggan number 4,050 or 10 per thomand of the population. This is coloniare of Raiginia Mendicants. Prosinties and Procurers number 718 or 8 per thousand, whole is much the same as the proportions in Bombay The Prositions alone were not separated off by special sorting as in the case of Bombay.
- 208. Karach is essentially not an Industrial City There are only 74 Industrial Concerns coming within the scope of the Industrial Schedules employing 7,189 Males and 297 Females. In Ahmedabad there are 116 such concerns and the employees amounted to 88,584 Males and 9 236 Females. Of these the bulk are Textile Mills. In Karach, the Textile Industries are virtually non-crustent, there being only 256 Males and 39 Females which is tivial. The remaining 67 concerns are spread over most of the common types but the bulk are Establishments in the Metal Industries and Industries connected with construction of the Means of Transport.

CHAPTER V-OTHER CITIES

200 This Chapter deals with Poma, Surat Sholapur and Hubli.

1. Poons

- 210 In the Tables the major unit taken as City of Poons this time has at the suggestion of a recent Collector of that District, been celled "Greater Poons." This name is suitable to the circumstances. The map opposite shows the whole area of Greater Poons. It consists of the City Municipality the Bohotton Afuncipality the Poons Cantimment, the Greenment House area and a good deal of the lands of eight or nine villeges. In 1911 the only without where taken to Poons City were the vo Alumapalities and the Poons Cantomment. Wherever the necessity has arisen for comparing population figures with those of 1911 and earlier Centures the latter have been adjusted to as to represent what would have been the figures had the area now taken as Greater Poons been taken in those yours also But enyone using the unadjusted Table of past Censuses must remember to make the necessary allowances. Kirkee was in 1911 given in Imperial Tables IV and V as a separate town and the population of Government House may have been treated as part of the village of Annih or if the enumeration was carried out by the Military (as in Bombay) than it will have gone into
- 211. Up to 1911 Poons City was situated in the middle of the Haveil Taluka. But during the decention in new Taluka has been founded and named the Poons Taluka. This comprises the whole area within the red line of the map ples the villages of Aundh and Alundinys. It would have been ampler if the soins! boundary of the Taluka could have been taken throughout as the boundary of Grester Poons. But the villages of Mundhrys and Aundh lie too for out for juxtilistic inclusion. Unfortunately owing to the late date as which it was feeded to calarge the scope of the term Poons City for Consus purposes, some of the Tables were not able to be prepared except so as to include the two villages mentioned. This is explained by a note on the map And each Table is provided with a sub-title windth makes its copie clear



Gort Photozinco Office Pagna 1922

212 It must not be supposed that the area within the red line, but outside the limits of any Municipality or Cantonment is land of an agricultural or pastoral character. On the contrary many of the most important urban institutions lie in Bhambhurda or Yerrowda, for instance the Agricultural College, the Central Prison, the Reformatory, the Lunatic Asylum, and many modern bungalows of Administrative Departments. Poona changes so quickly that maps become out of date before they are printed. There is no up to date map available at time of writing, the maps issued in 1921 being either excessively inaccurate or singularly incomplete. For this reason no topographical features were inserted in the present map except the rivers, and the Railways

213 The arrangement adopted for the Tables treats all the area outside the Cantonments and Municipalities as one unit, under the name of suburbs. The details of these suburbs is as follows—

Sub Unit	Population			
,	Persons	Males	Females.	
Parvatı (Parbatti)	632	358	274	
Bhamburda 1 Agneultural College 2 Remainder	1,131 545 586	616 331 285	515 214 301	
Munjeri	477	228	249	
Vanavdı (Wanowrı)	2,153	`1,088	1,065	
Bopodi	2,997	1,564	1,433	
Ghorpadı (Ghorpurı)	3,386	1,656	1,730	
Yerrowda 1 Reformatory 2 Lunatic Asylum 3 Central Jail 4 Remainder	4,668 243 1,016 2,975 434	3,502 206 600 2,477 219	1,166 37 416 498 215	
Aundh (Government House only)	337	175	162	
Yerandavne	472	248	224	
Total	16,253	9,435	6,818	

214 In the matter of birth place Poona is not a particularly cosmopolitan place Poona City Municipality is essentially old-fashioned, and is simply the hub of Maharashtra. Few strangers from other parts of India will be found there. In the Cantonments and Suburban Municipality on the contrary conditions are more mixed, and the Madrasi or Pathan is a common feature. The Birth place figures were however tabulated for the City as a whole, and the influence of the old-fashioned City Municipal area, which alone contributes considerably more than half the total population of Greater Poona, gives an impression of homogeneity in the population which a casual visitor to the Cantonment bazar might consider misleading. The following is the distribution—

Distribution of every 1,000 of the Population of Greater Poona by Birth place, 1921

Foota by Birth place, 1921						
Poona District	603	Central Provinces and Berar	11			
Ahmednagar District	70	Bhor State	8			
Satara District	42	Kolaba District	8			
Hyderabad, Deccan	` 29	Kolhapur	6			
Sholapur District	26	Khandesh	6			
Ratnagiri District .	. 22	French and Portuguese Posses-	6			
Madras	18	sions in India	Ü			
North India	18	United Provinces	5			
Europe	17	Southern Mahratta Country States	5			
Districts of the N D	15	Other Countries in Asia	3			
Districts of the Karna-	14	Sind	9			
tak		Gujarat States	3			
Bombay City	13	Elsewhere (including Bombay				
- · ·		Unspecified)	00			

In the matter of Age and Sex, the different units of Greater Poons 215 show the peculiarities which would Number of Source per LDD makes in makes of Greater Press, 1984. have been expected, having regard Oir Municipality ... T19 to the character of each. The mar ... 145 Suborban Limnerpality gunal figures show the number of ... 733 Pous Cantesment females per 1 000 males in each unit. Kirkes Cantonnant ... #01

Kirkee is the most abnormal unit.

Rest of Potes Tables - 119 216. The age distribution for the City Mumeipality has been given on 28 It is not exceptionally urban in character. The age distribution of the Cantonments is highly abnormal, and still more the sex compositions of each five-year group. Thus in Kirkee Cantonment in the lowest group ages 0-5 females slightly preponderate the figures being-Males 759 Females 783. After wards Males take the lead, and in age group 20-25 the figures are—males 8 087 Females t18. These conditions are mevitable in a Cantonment and it was not thought worth while to take out Tables to illustrate the matter in greater detail. The only point of importance is to note the fathlity of calculating grade death-rates in a population of this kind. This is of course well known, and the department of Public Health work on "corrected death rates. But in the case of a small umit like Kirkee Cantonment, with its abnormal population, the proportions in the different age periods must change rapidly and a correction factor based on one Census may be quite wrong three years afterwards. Any increase or decrease of Military establishment would upset the proportions completely or again, the replacement of an Indian Regiment by an English or rice rerea would, owing to the different specific death-rates of the two races rander the

217 The distribution of the population of Greater Poons (Workers and Dependents combined) by occupations shows -

correction factor incorrect.

	Compational Sub-Clear	Per 1,000.	
I	Pasture and Agriculture	83	
П	Mines and Minerals	8	
ш	Industry	194	
IV	Transport	83	
V	Trade	148	
VI	Public Force	84	(1rmy 48, Police 18)
VII,	Public Administration	73	
VIII	Professions	52	
IX.	Private Income	31	
X.	Domestic Service	88	
ZI	Insufficiently described	204	
XIL	Unproductive	20	

The proportion of Insufficiently described (20 per cent) is very high. But of course the number of General Labourers in a place of the type of Poons is no doubt genuinely large. Industries show no great bias towards any one type. Textiles are unimportant, and workers in Wood, Metals, Procous Metals Building Talloring and many others show considerable figures. Beggars (excludmg Religious Mendiennts) number 2,482, or 11 per 1 000 and Procurers and Prosututes 373 or 17 per 1 000

218. In the industrial Tables the only important items are the Amena! and Ammunition Factory which employ 4,789 Males and 42 Females.

2. SHOLAPUB.

The Census City of Sholspur includes the Municipality and some portions of Sholapur Revenue Village lands not falling within the Municipal boundary

220. The Census was admirably conducted by the Chief Officer Mr S V Bapat. If I were asked to pack out the individual whose Consus work was the

best in the Presidency I think I should name this gentleman Consequently the figures in all Sholapur Tables can be regarded with the greacest confidence as absolutely trustworthy

- The City has gone-through some vicissitudes in the way of ups and downs of population The extraordinary drop in 1911 was due to the absence of people on account of plague The population at the 1911 Census has been 75,288, and the 1911 Census showed a reduction to 61,345 In the 1911 report it is mentioned that at a subsequent Municipal Census taken after plague had subsided the population came out at over 89,000 The writer proceeded— "It is probable that even this figure is a conservative estimate, many not having by then returned to their homes" The increase to 119,581 at this Census is therefore not so remarkable as would on the surface appear. The City is highly industrialised and contains a number of flourishing Cotton Mills
- In the matter of Birth-place Sholapur is not at all cosmopolitan, in 222 spite of its industrialised conditions. It draws its labour from the immediate In the distribution below the number of persons born in Hyderabad territory will cause no surprise if the position of Sholapur on the map is borne in mind

Distribution of every 1,000 persons in Sholapur by birth-place, 1921

Sholapur City	292
Sholapur, Rest of District	344
	
	636
Hyderabad Deccan	249
Karnatak Districts	23
Akalkot State	21
Southern Mahratta Country States	14
Poona District	11
Ahmednagar District	7
Satara District	5
Madras Presidency	4
Bombay City	3
Elsewhere	27

The composition of the population by religion is as shown below -

> Distribution of every 1,000 persons by Religion, Sholapur Municipality, 1921

	-	-	0,			
Hındu				•••	786	
Musalman				•	184	
Christian					16	
Jain					11	
Zoroastrian					3	

١

The distribution of the Municipal area by Occupations (workers and dependents combined is as follows -

	Occupational Sub Class	Per 1,000
I	Pasture and Agriculture	65
III	Industry	546
IV	Transport	37
\mathbf{v}	Trade	110
VI	Public Force	 14
VII	Public Administration	 $\hat{20}$
VIII	Professions	$\overset{2\circ}{26}$
IZ	Private Income	8
χ	Domestic Service	15
XI	Insufficiently Described	145
XII	Unproductive	14

In the Sul-Class XI-Insufficiently Described-There are about as many massigned clerks as unassigned labourers—This is of course impossible, and mdicates the persons in clerical occupations have failed to specify the details. Probably some of them should be in VII—Public Administrations. But the very large number (8,007) cannot all belong there. Most will probably belong to Industry and Trade.

236 Sholapur is obviously exposurely industrialised. In fact it might be described as a Milling community superimposed or an old Indian Town Out of 62,283 in III—Industries no less than 50,281 come under Order 6—Textiles. The bulk of these figures are factory workers but 9 872 are specified as supported by Weaving—Home Workers (Actual Workers, Males 1 446 Fornales 4,102, Dependents 4,826)

930 The number of actual workers specifically shown as Factory Workers in Groups 20 and 27—Cotton Spinning and Cotton String and Weaving is Malos 18 821 Fermales 4 696 And the number-shown in the Industrial Tables as Employees of Spinning and Weaving Mills is Malos 14,225 Fermales 4,698. The appraximation of the two sets of figures scientisticary Industries other than the Spinning and Weaving Mills are almost negligible in the Industrial Tables. There is therefore no internodate type of establishment between the great Mills and the ordinary home worker with less than 10 Employees.

S. SCRAT

237 The area taken as "City in the case of Sural is the Municipality pure and sumple. There are suburbanised areas outside the boundary especially along the Dumas Roed. But these are partly within Bachin Sixte limits. The city is not expanding approciably and is possibled of little mutating character Mills stated at Surat have never thriven. The Municipal boundary runs through the Station Tard, which made the Census of the Railway premises incorrosuent. There is a small bunder for new and shallow draught sea-going boats along the Tapia bank, which is within the Municipal limits.

223. The City has not appreciably increased in size since 1872 and in the absence of industrialisation, which it has so far farturately escaped, rapid increase is improbable. The days of Surat a greatness have long passed away and the silting up of the Tapti and the increased draught of modern vessels have reduced one of the famous Indian Ports to the position of a small creek.

229 In Orty Table I population figures are given by Wards but this is of local interest only and does not demand discussion.

230 . In Birth-place Surat is very homogeneous. There, is nothing to attract strangers . The following is the distribution $-\!\!\!\!-$

Distribution of every 1 000 persons by Birth place, Surat City 1921

Surat District		813
Kathiawar		46
Baroda		84
Abmedahad District		18
Broach District		13
Kaura District		18
United Provinces		11
Districts of the C. D	••	9
Districts of the S. D		8
Bombay City		8
Rajputana		8
Surat Agency	•••	5
Central Provinces and Berar		4
Cambay		3
Elsowhere		14

231 The distribution of every 1,000 persons by religion is as follows —

Hindus	44	713	Jams		33
Musalmans	•	206	Christians		4
Zoroastrians		42	Others	•	2

232 The age distribution already given on p 23 differs very little from the normal, and emphasises the essentially non-industrial character of the city. The number of females per 1,000 males is 903

233 The proportions of Literates is as follows —

	Number of Lit	Number of Literates per 1,000		
	Males.	Females.		
Whole City	469	161		
Hındus	. 460	116		
Musalmans	390	131		
Jains ,	783	415		
Zoroastrians	792	723		

234 The distribution of the Surat population by Ocoupations (workers and dependents combined) is as follows —

	Occupational Sub-class	Per 1,000
Ι	Pasture and Agriculture	28
III	Industry	467
ΙΔ	Transport	. 24
V	Trade	202
∇I	Public Force	7
VII	Public Administration	21
VIII	Professions	72
IX	Private Income	17
\mathbf{X}	Domestic Service	53
XI	Insufficiently Desoribed	96
$X\Pi$	Unproductive	13

The Sub Class XI—Insufficiently Described—is divided between "Business Men, &c" 12,746, "Clerks, &c" 14,599, and "Labourers" 16,676 The large numbers in the two first of these Groups indicates bad enumeration. The numbers under Industries may cause some surprise. But though the mills are unimportant Surat is an important centre for certain home industries. Cotton Weavers 6,961, Silk Weavers, 7,317, Lace Makers 2,131, "Weavers Unspecified" 1,878, Carpenters 2,667, Tailors, &c. 8,999, Bricklayers and Masons 2,160, and Jewellers 3,962. These figures are for Workers and Dependents combined. Male Workers exceed. Female workers in all these Industrial Occupations, and there is no case like that of the Hand-loom weavers of Sholapur, in which Female workers preponderate. Surat is really an interesting type of the old-world manufacturing Indian City, almost unaffected by modern power machines.

4 Hubli

235 The Census City of Hubli includes the Municipal area, and a certain portion (not the whole) of each of the villages of Ahobalapur, Madinaikan Arlikatti, Keshvapur, Mariyan Timsagar, and Bammapur The Municipal area of Hubli embraces new Hubli and Old Hubli, the former being a modern Commercial and Industrial Town, and the latter an old-fashioned village There is an interval (variously covered with buildings) between the two The suburbs consist mainly of the Railway area, to the extent to which that is outside the Municipality The suburban belt will gradually extend, and care will have to be exercised at the next Census to see where the City boundary for Census purposes should come

236. The religious composition of the population is as follows — Number per 1 000 in each Religion Whole City

Hindu 676 Musalman 258, Christian 44 Jain 10 Others 3

237 The birth place distribution is as follows -

Number per 1 000 returned from different Birth places

Husti Municipal Area.		
Dharwar District	ر.78	
Belgaum District	81	
Buapur District	2"	
Kanara District	12	
Central Division	11	
Madras Presidency	38	
Hyderabad State	81	
Mysore State	10	
Southern Mahratta Country States	17	
Rhewhere	88	

238 In Age and Sex distribution the population is only slightly abnormal There are 907 Fernales per 1 000 Males the corresponding figure for the Dinarrar District as a whole being 902. The Age distribution has already been shown in Chapter II of this Yolume. The Sexes in the middle age periods and the excess of males over females in those periods are only of a moderately industrialized type.

239 The distribution by Occupation (workers and dependents combined) shown in the General Occupation Table (Municipality only) is —

	Oscepsional Rob-dom.	P= 1,000
I.	Pasture and Agriculture	187
ш	Industry	885
IV	Transport	128
₹	Trade	⊶ 200
VI.	Public Force (Police)	10
VII.	Public Administration	24
VIII.	Professions	88
IX	Private Income	8
X.	Domestic Service	13
XI	Insufficiently Described	38
XII	Unproductive	23

The number which had to be put in Sub-Class XI is quite satisfactory being only 4 per cent, of the population

240 The Chief Industry is Textiles. The figures in the General Occupation Table show —

Group 25 - Cotton Ginning Cleaning and Pressing

	Males.	Petalm,	Dependenta,
(a) Home workers	0	24	18
(b) Factory workers	14,3	886	1,044
Group 20	-Cotton Spin	ning	
(a) Home workers	23	316	182
(b) Factory workers	8	2	26
(c) Unspecified	0	277	718
Group 27 -Cot	ton Buing and	Treating	
(a) Home workers	1 479	903	2 450
(b) Factor, workers	1	18	58
(c) Unspecified	1 710	140	1 67"

When we compare these figures with those in the Industrial Table we find the latter unsatisfactory

	Employees			
		Males	Females	
Ginning Factories		85	38	
Ginning and Pressing Factories		89		
Cotton Presses		151	70	
Spinning and Weaving Mills		1,638	453	,
Weaving Mills		83	17	

It therefore seems either (1) that the Cotton Pressing Factories in Hubli sent in incomplete Schedules for the Industrial Census, or (2) that the Enumerators in the ordinary Census used the term "Factory Workers" in a sense laxer than the criterion of 10 Employees adopted for the Industrial Census The former is the more probable. In this City, the General Census seems to have been more satisfactory.*

242 The only other important Industry at Hubli is the Railway Workshops, which sent in a return of 3,260 Employees (males only) These in the General Occupational Table will be found in Group 118, Railway Employees, which is correct

^{*} There is however a third possibility, namely that the Pressing factories were not working in March, and that the persons returned under Group 25 of the General Occupation Table were unemployed when the Industrial Schedules were filled up. These were to be filled not for a definite date as in the case of the General Census, but for any normal working day during March 1921.

SUPPLEMENT TO CHAPTER V OF THE REPORT ON THE CITIES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

The statistics regarding the population of various cities of the world, given above in Chapter I, was taken from Whitaker's Almanack for 1921 Since Chapter I was printed off a complete up-to-date list of the world's cities and towns has been received from the Census Commissioner As this may be of some interest it is reprinted herewith *in extenso*

POPULATION OF CITIES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Oıtı	Population.	Oities	Population
T 1001		Norway 1000 (Formalism)	
England and Wales, 1921	7.470.100	NORWAY, 1920 (ESTIMATED)	000 510
Greater London	7,476,168	Kristiania	263,713
Administrative Country of	4,483,249	Sweden, 1919 (Estimated)	
London and City of London Outer Ring	2,992,919	Stockholm	415,201
Birmingham	919,438	Goteborg	200,577
Liverpool	803,118	Malmo	111,931
Manchester	730,551		}
Sheffield	490,724	Denmark, 1916	
Leeds	458,320	Copenhagen (with suburbs)	605,772
Bristol	377,061	(magaine)	000,772
West Ham	300,905 287,013	GERMANY, 1919	į
Kingston-upon-Hull Bradford	285,979	Berlin	1,000,500
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	274,955	Hamburg	1,902,509
Nottingham	262,658	Cologne	985,779
Portsmouth	247,343	Munich	630,711
Stoke-on-Trent	240,440	Leipzig	604,380
Leicester	234,190	Dresden	529,326
Salford	234,150	Breslau	528,260
Plymouth Cardiff	209,857 200,262	Essen	439,257
Croydon	190,877	Frankfort-on-Main Dusseldorf	433,002
Bolton	178,678	Numberg	407,338 352,675
Willesden	165,669	Charlottenburg	322,766
Rhondda	162,729	Hanover	310,431
Southampton	160,997	Stuttgart	309,197
Sunderland	159,100	Chemnitz	303,775
Swansea Birkenhead	$157,561 \\ 145,592$	Dortmund	295,026
Oldham	145,001	Magdeburg Neukolin	295,856
Brighton	142,427	Konigsberg	262,127 260,895
Middlesbrough	131,103	Bremen	257,923
Derby	129,836	Duisburg	244,302
Coventry Blackburn	128,205	Stettin	232,726
Gateshead	126,630 124,514	Mannheim	229,576
Stockport	123,315	Kiel Halle-on-Saale	205,330
Norwitch	120,653	Berlin-Schoeneberg	182,326 175,082
Preston	117,426	Altona	168,729
South Shields	116,667	Gelsenkirchen	168,557
Huddersfield • Burnley	110,120 103,175	Cassel	162,391
Burney	100,110	Elberfeld Barmen	157,216
Scotland, 1919 (Estimated)		Augsburg	156,326 154,555
Glasgow	1,113,454	Aachen	145,748
Edmburgh	338,060	Berlin-Lichtenberg	144,643
Dundee	185,388	Bochum	142,760
Aberdeen	167,146	Brunswick	139,539
Trans 1010 (Figure 1)		Berlin-Wilmersdorf Karlsruhe	139,406
IRELAND, 1919 (ESTIMATED)		Erfort	135,952 129,646
Duplin	399,000	Mulheim-on-Ruhr	127,046
Belfast	393,000	Crefeld	124,325
		1	•

POPULATION OF CITIES IN GERTAIN COUNTRIES-world.

Cities.	Population.	Orthon,		Population.
GERMANY, 1919—conid		Russia (Estimatei	,	
Mama	107 930	D-1 2 (101D)		2,818,645
Planen	104,918	Petrograd (1915) Mascow (1919)	- 1	1,191 000
		Odessa (1912)	- 1	631,040
Рванов, 1011.		Kiev (1918)		010 100
Pans	2,883,110	Riga (1918)		860 100
Marseille	550 619	Kharkov (1918) Saratov (1918)		258,360 235,500
Lyon Bordeaux	533 796 281 678	Yekatermoslay (1912)		220 100
Lille	201 678	Rostov-on Don (1918)	i	204, (25
Strasbourg	178,891	Karan (1918)	- 1	103,300
Nantes	179,535	Astrakhan (1918)		163,800 140 520
Toulouse	149 576	Tula (1913) Kishmey (1913)	- 1	128 700
St. Etienne Nice	148,656 142,940	IIIIIIII (IVII)	- 1	
Le Havre	136,150	TUREST IN EUROP.	e t	
Rouen	124,987	(ESTIMATED)		
Roubux	123,723	Constantmople		1 000,000
Nancy Rems	119 949 115 178	Constructingling		1 000,000
Toulon	104,592	SPAIR 1916 (ESTRIAT	(0.00)	
BELOIUM, 1919 (ESTIMATED)		Maded		6 A 187
		Barcelona	- 1	618,766
Brussels (including suburbs) Antwerp	635,968 899,657	Valencia CTI.		245 169 164 046
Lacge	166 697	Sovilla Malaga	}	141,048
Ghent	165 633	Murea	- 1	133,335
		Zaragoza	ľ	134,996
NETHERLANDS, (THE) 1919	1			
Amstendam	647 120	Portugal, 1911.		
Botterdam The Ham	506 067	Lasbon		132 820
The Hagne Utrecht	359 610 138,834	Oporto	1	104,000
	100,000	ITALT 1915 (ESTIMAT		
AUSTRIA, 1930		TIAM IND (MINES	رسعا	
Vienna	1,843,005	Napoli		097 017
Graz	157 083	Milano Roma	- li	500 000
		Tormo		451,091
HUMGARY 1921.		Palermo		315,891
Budapess	1 184,616	Genora		300 189 249,147
22	1	Pirenze Cataria	- 1	217,390
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, 1910		Bologna	- 1	100 770
Prague	923741	Venezna Messina		168,038 160,000
POLARD 1920 (ESTIMATED)	1		- 1	,
Wartew	980,000	Francis 1919	- 1	
Lodz	490 775	Holangian (with Suc	1	187,544
Lemberg (1910) Vilna	206,113	linna)	LILLE II	101,041
Cracow	903 000 176.458		- 1	
Posen	155 601	RUMARIA, 1917	- 4	
SWITZERLAND 1920		Bucharest		308,987
Zunch	206,120			
Basel	135 885	GREEGE		
Bern	103,086	Athens (1907)		167 479
Geneva	55 738	Salomes (1915)	***	157,889

Population of Cities in Certain Countries—contd

& Ortics	Population.	Ortics	Population.
United States of America,		Mexico, 1910	
1920 (ESTIMATED)		Mexico	1,080,000
	5,620,048	Guadalajara	119,468
New York	2,701,705	Paebla	96,121
Chicago Philadelphia	1,823,779	1 T Genta	00,121
Detroit	993,678	Colombia, 1918	
Cleveland	796,836	COLOMBIA, 1910	
St Louis	772,897	Bogota	143,994
Boston	748,060		
Baltimore	733,826	PERU, 1919 (ESTIMATED)	
Pittsburg	588,343	T	175 000
Las Angeles	576,673	Lima	175,000
Buffalo	506,775	D	
San Francisco	506,676	Brazil (Estimated)	
Milwaukee	457,147	Rio de Janeiro (1920)	1,157,873+
Washington	437,571	Sao Paulo (1919)	504,300
Newaik	414,524	Bahia (1913)	348,130
Cincinnati	401,247	Belem (1913)	275,167
New Orleans	387,219	Pernambuco (1913)	216,484
Minneapolis	380,582	Porto Alegle (1913)	150,343
Kansas City	324,410	1	
Seattle	315,685	URUGUAY, 1920 (ESTIMATED)	
Indianapolis	314,194		361,950
Jersey City	298,103 295,750	Monte Video	301,500
Rochester Portland		1000	
Denver	258,288 256,491	ARGENTINA, 1920	Į
Toledo	243,164	(ESTIMATED)	ĺ
Providence	237,595	Buenos Aires	1,674,000
Columbus	237,031	Rosario (1914)	222,592*
Lousville	234,891		1
St Paul	234,680	CHILE, 1919 (ESTIMATED)	
Oakland	216,261		424,993
Atlanta	200,616	Santiago Valparaiso	218,465
Omaha	191,601	V AIPAIAISO	210,400
Worcester	179,754	Augmoury 1010	
Birmingham	178,270	AUSTRALIA, 1919 (ESTIMATD)	1
Syracuse	171,717	· ·	
Richmond	171,667	Sidney	828,700
New Haven	162,537	Melbourne	743,000
Memphis	162,351	Adelaide	256,660
Dayton Bridgeport	152,559 143,555	Brisbane	189,576
Scranton	137,783	1010 00	
Grand Rapids	137,634	Morocco, 1919 (Estimated)	
Paterson	135,866	Fez	109,189
Fall Rivei	120,485		, , , , , ,
Nashville	118,342	BRITISH SOUTH	
Albany	113,344	AFRICA, 1921 †	1
Lowell -	112,759	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	004 101
Cambridge	109 694	Johannesburg	284,191
Spokane	104,437	Cape Town	206,558
CUBA, 1919		EGYPT, 1917	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	000 700		F00 000
Havana	363,506	Gairo Alexandria	790,939 444,617
Canada, 1911		•	
·		FRENCH DOMINIONS IN	1
Monti eal	470,480	Africa (Estimated)	I
Toronto	376,538	11 (1010)	150 005
Winnipeg	136,035	Alger (1912)	172,397
Vancouver	100,401	Tuns (1920)	161,718
	T.		

^{*} Census figures. † Preliminary unaudited figures

POPULATION OF GETIES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES-concld.

Citties.	Populataes.	Cristan.	Payels toon.
Turkey in Asia (Estimated)		Japan, 1920-conid.	
Bross	110 000	Kobe Kyoto	608,628 591,803
STRIA (ESTIMATED)		Nagoya Xokohama	429 900 423,942
Damascas Alespo	250,000 250,000	Nagaraki Hiroshima (1918)	176 554 162,891
Beyrouth (Beirut)	180 000	Kanazawa (1918) Kure (1918)	158 637 154,687
Perma (Refinated)		Когла. 1920	
Tehran Tabris	220 000 200 000	Second Second	809 696
SIAM, 1919 (ESTIMATED)		Java. 1918.	
Bangkok	680,000	Betavia	234 697
CRIMA, 1918 (ESTIMATED)		Boerabaya	160,901 187,683
Hankow Pekm	1,443,950	Риплерова, 1918.	20, 000
Shanghai Canton	1,000 000	Manila.	283 618
Tientam Hangchow	800,000	AXXBRAUAY (RETURNAD)	200 000
Ningpo Foodhow	684,187 670 000	Bekn	230,000
Socobow Chunckma	034,000 500,000	Grobola, 1915	200,000
Nanking Amov	437 600 876,291	Tifus	848,766
Japan 1990	114,000	CRETRAL ASIA (REZINATED)	010,100
Tokyo Onaka	9,173,162 1,959,979	Teshkent (1918) Kokand (1911)	979,800 118,854

Over one million

PART B.-Housing Statistics.

CHAPTER VI-BOMBAY*

SECTION 1 -INTRODUCTORY

- 1. The practice of classifying buildings in Bombay City and of giving statistics of the accommodation contained in the same, as evidenced by the distribution of persons per room and the like, dates from 1901. It was originally intended to be a guide for the use of the Improvement Trust†, by indicating congested areas requiring opening up
- 2 The scheme adopted in 1901 for collecting and presenting the information was retained in 1911 But at that Census little attention was paid to this matter. Mr Mead, at the commencement of the Census operations in 1910, recorded his opinion that the Special Tables relating to houses were of little value. The Corporation, however, voted for their retention, and they were accordingly drawn up. But no discussion was attempted in the Report, the Tables being simply published and left to the Improvement Trust to use.
- 3 At the present Census the Corporation voted in favour of retention of these Tables, with only one modification suggested by the Provincial Super-intendent, namely, the sub-classification of one-roomed tenements according to the number of families occupying them
- 4. Before the next Census the Tables as they now stand should be carefully-reconsidered. Several of them seem to be of little value, for instance the statistics of buildings by the number of occupants and buildings by the number of tenements. These two Tables tell us very little because the number of occupants and tenements in the average building depends entirely on the definition of "building." They are not valueless, but the quantity of information that can be collected and presented at a Census is limited, and it is for consideration whether any other information, if collected, would not be of more value. Unfortunately the usual thing is for no attention to be given to the Census till the very last minute, when adequate examination and discussion of methods is no longer possible.
- 5 On the present occasion the Tables relating to housing have been entitled Housing Tables, and given a separate serial numbering. Apart from this—within the limitations imposed by the Corporation's resolution and Government's Order—some effort has been made to improve them. In this we had on this occasion to guide us the Report and Tables of the English Census Report for the 1911 Census, when, for the first time the general term "house" was defined down closer by distinguishing different types of houses

Section 2 —Definition of Building

The definition of "building" (and Census "house") in use in Bombay since 1901 is as follows—"The whole of a building under one undivided roof, or under two or more roofs connected inter se by subsidiary roofs". At first sight it might seem that the whole side of a street would by this definition come out as one building. But inspection will show that in the vast majority of cases the houses in any street, though built in one long line without passages between them, have separate and distinct roofs. But there is no definition in the world which is not liable to difficulty of interpretation. And the "building" in Bombay is no exception to the rule. Cases did occur in which the application of the undivided roof rule would have led to absurdities. Dr Sandilands was in such cases consulted by his staff, and the principle which he followed was to give the benefit of the doubt to separation rather than amalgamation. That is to say, where the roof test failed, he used the tests of partition wall, separate access to the street, and separate ownership. Nevertheless, even

^{*}This Chapter is written jointly by L J Sedgwick, LCS, and J E Sandilands, MD, DPH

making allowances for those modifications, it would seem that the Bombay definition ought to be carefully reconsidered before the next Census. It would appear that we may possibly want some intermediate unit between the "build logs and the "tensment."

SECTION 8-TOTAL NUMBER OF BUILDINGS.

7 The total number of buildings of all classes in the last 8 Censuses has been returned as follows —

DILIUM D		
Cours yers.	Franke of Buildings.	Inter-Const. Interese.
1001	88,454	
1011	45 716	+7262
1921	52,834	+0818

The merease in this decade has been somewhat less than in the premota decade, as was to be expected from the tendency for all new buildings to be constructed both for dwellings and for commercial purposes on a larger scale and for two or more buildings and the older type on demolition to be replaced by one blook of tensements or offices under a common undivided root between the conflower and the common undivided root between the conflower and the common undivided root between t

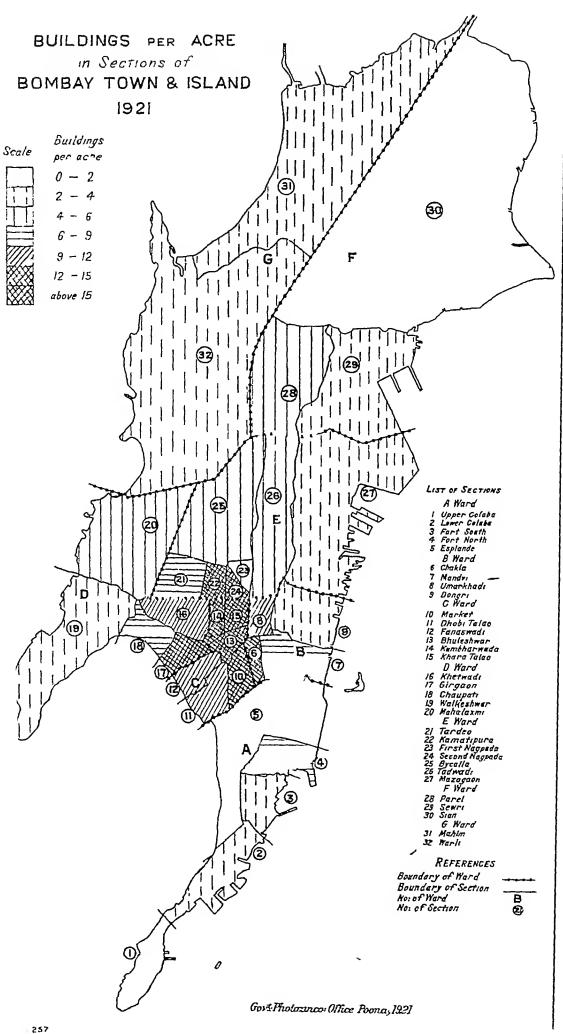
8. It would be useless to compare the number of buildings in Bombay without name of other capital City in India, because the special local definition of building is probably not elsewhere adopted, and even if adopted might not be applied in an exactly comparable way. The figures of buildings in Karchu and Ahmedabad will be compared with Bombay in the Chapters relating to those Cities.

Section 4 -Buildings PER ACRE.

9 The map shows the number of buildings per acre as given in Chy Tabl. L. For the most part the density of buildings, or pressure of buildings on the land agrees with the density of the population as shown in the same Table, at d in the diagram in the first part of this Report. But there are of necessity exceptions. Thus Karastipura has the highest number of buildings per acre (19) and the density of the population is 714, whereas Kumbharwada with a density of 780 has only 17 buildings per acre. Similar variations will be found all through and this is invitable, since (i) where any region has been visited by the impresental Trust or the Speculator larger buildings will have replaced small ones, without, however reducing the number of persons accommodated per unit of surface area, and (ii) local demands on house accommodated by the first part of the first part of the property vary

SECTION 5 -- HOUSENG TABLE I.

General Classification of Buildings -As regards the grouping of buildings by classes it was apparent after studying the English Tables that the classifications of buildings used in the first Homeng Table in Bombay in 1901 and 1911 were capable of improvement. A new scheme, modelled on the English was therefore drawn up. In the first place buildings were divided into two main classes corresponding with the English division into "Buildings used as dwellings " and "Buildings not used as dwellings. But since the term " need as dwellings might in this country give rise to the idea that the criterion was occupation on the Census night or not, the terms "Residential" and "Non residential were adopted. Neither in the English Census nor in Bombay do the torms "Residential" or "used as dwellings mean that some person or other was enumerated in the buildings concerned. converse terms mean that no person was enumerated in them. These terms relate to the ordinary uses of the building. In England in 1911, the criterion applied was the "provision of sleeping accommodation on the premises."
Thus a shop or office which is structurally part of a dwelling house is counted along with the latter as a building used as a dwelling while a look up shop is counted as a building not used as a dwelling. In Bombay on this occasion



we had to rely on the description of the house in the house lists, prepared however by a good type of municipal employee. No direction was given to distinguish residential from non-residential buildings at the time of writing up the lists, because the decision to have these two main classes was arrived at later. The classification was made according to the descriptions entered Nevertheless the main classification is likely to be fairly correct, since the terms shop, dwelling house and "shop and dwelling house combined" are quite well known and understood

11 The following shows comparatively the three Bombay classifications and the English classification of 1911:—

and the English Cia.	SSINGMOION OF FOLE.		
Bombay (1901)	Bombay (1911)	Bombay (1921)	England and Wales (1911)
Bungalows Chawls Houses (Dwelling)	Bungalows and dwell- ing houses Shops	Residential Buildings Bungalows and	Buildings used as dwellings Ordinary dwelling
Houses with godowns	Temples and Chur-	dwelling houses	houses
Churches Churches	ches	Servants quarters	Blocks of Flats
Masjids	Schools	Chawls	Shops
Temples (Hindu)	Dispensaries Hos- pitals and Sanitaria	Factories, shops and Offices combined	Hotels, Inns and Public Houses
Temples (Fire,	Theatres	with dwellings	Offices, Warehouses,
Parsee)	Stables	Dharmashalas	Workshops, Fact-
Shops	Godowns	Institutions	Institutions
Dharmashalas	Residence and Shop combined	Huts	Others
Sheds or Huts (tiled or corrugated iron for dwelling)	Dharmashales	Others and unclassi- fiable	Burldings not used as dwellings
Sheds or Huts	Mills Workshops and Electrical	Non-Residential Buildings	Places of worship
(Do do for shops)	Workshops and Fac- tories	Places of worship	Government and
Sheds or Huts (thatched for shops)	Barracks	Institutions and places of amuse-	Municipal build- ings
Sheds or Huts	Offices Chowkies	ment	Shops
(Do do fordwelling) Mills	Tents	Factories, Mills and Works.	Offices
Workshops and Fac-	20100	Offices and Shops	Warehouses, Work- shops, Factories
tones		Godowns, Stables,	Theatres and other
Dispensaries		Garages, Sheds and Chowkies	places of amuse- ment
Hospitals		Others and unclassi-	•
Godowns Barracks		fiable	
Schools			
Sanitariums			
Theatres			
Stables			
Buildings used as offices only			
Tents	•		
Chowkies			
!	l J	i	

¹² It will be seen that the Bombay classification has been different at each of the three Censuses

¹³ The main difference between the English figures and the Bombay figures of this Census is that whereas in Bombay we have included all buildings, both residential and non-residential, in England in 1911 the figures of "buildings not used as dwellings" were not intended to be exhaustive. The authors

of the Report wrote—"Under Buildings not used as dwellings only certain specified heads are given, it being apparent that the returns of other miscel lancous buildings would furnish no nation results and could not be made complete. A stable is a building and a rabbit intich is not, but at what precise point constructions intermediate between these types cause to be buildings, it would be difficult to say. "In Bombay on the other hand it was necessary to melidad all buildings, since obscuring which past Geneuses would have been broken. Moreover in this country where people sometime reside in buildings so small as to seem impossible to the Wasterner and where any shed mits which it is possible to ensw? or even a sheet of corrugated from propped up against a wall is capable of being converted into a residence at any time, the necessary of including all non residential buildings is apparent, since other was some of the "huta" among the residential buildings would be smaller than some of the evoluded non-residential "hebt."

14 Another point of divergence is that whereas in England in 1911 point enumerated in buildings not used as dwellings, for instance watch men in slope and warehouses, if were included with vagrants, persons in vessels, &c., in Bombay we distinguished the population enumerated in non residential buildings in a supplement to Housing Table IV quits separately from vagrants and floating population in vessels.

SECTION 6.—INCREASE IN BUILDINGS BY CLASSES.

15 The following statement summarises the main classes in which increases in the number of buildings has occurred —

· ·				
		1901.	1911.	1921.
Buildings with residential descriptions		81,304	83 193	84,808
(Difference)			(+1899)	(+1 015)
Shops and Offices		9,631	1,099	2,757
(Difference)			(- 532)	(+ 758)
Factories, Mills and Works		467	1083	1,550
(Difference)			(+ 885)	(+ 407)
Godowne, Stables, Gategoe, Sheds and Chos kies		8,572	8,181	11,700
(Difference)			(+4,759)	(+3,578)
Other buildings		790	1,86)	1,690
(Difference)		,	(+ 590)	(+ 170)
Total Buildings	-	86,454	45 716	59,834
(Difference)		Í	(+7,960)	(+6,618)
		1	1	1

- 10. Garages and Sheds (not used as dwellings) were not separately shown in 1901 and 1911 Garages in many cases are presumably converted stables and in others are now since 1911 Sheds in previous Consuses may have been in certain instances described as godowns.
- 17 The figures in the above Table are on the whole consistent save in the case of the returns for Shops and Offices, which show a fall of 532 in the first period as against a nave of 786 in the ascond.
- 18. The explanation of this anomaly is that in 1901 no provision was made for the case of a shop and dwelling combused, whereas in 1911 a separate column was provided for such abops, and contained no less than 4714 buildings. In these circumstances it seems evident that of the 2,891 shops shown in 1901 many hundreds were combused with dwellings, and were in 1911 transferred to the class. Residence and Shop."

- 19 The overstatement in 1901 of the number of non-residential shops, must necessarily have led to an equivalent understatement of the number of buildings with residential descriptions, and it may therefore be inferred that the increase in dwellings in the first intercensal period is likely to have been somewhere in the neighbourhood of 1,200 rather than 1,889 the figure shown as the increase in the above tabular statement.
- 20 In regard to the figures for shops it should be noted that they do not in any way represent the number of such premises in the City A large block of dwellings under one roof may and often does contain a dozen or more separately occupied shops on the ground floor, but all shops grouped under one roof have in each case been shown as one shop only and the same practice has been followed in the returns relating to Offices, workshops and small factories

SECTION 7.—RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

- 21 In Bombay we have not yet (as in England) distinguished blocks of flats from other dwelling houses. No instructions to do so were given to the Charge Superintendents, and, as the term "block of flats" is not sufficiently well understood, to have been used in all cases in the House Lists it was not possible to differentiate them. The Flat is now such an important institution that at the next Census it may be well to make the distinction from the outset. That we have not the figures of true bungalows and blocks of flats since 1901 is rather a pity since the gradual disappearance of the former and its replacement by the latter has been a conspicuous feature of Bombay.
- 22 In 1901 the distinction between "bungalows" and "houses (dwelling)" must have been rather uncertain, though no comment is made on this point in the Report Servants' quarters were, as will be seen, not differentiated till 1921. Our main reason for differentiating them in our Tables was that the servants' quarters, as such, are not properly a separate rentable property or properties. Consequently one bungalow with several buildings of servants' quarters provides accommodation for only one rent-payer. The separate servants' quarters in the compound of a Malbar Hill bungalow are just as much part and parcel of the bungalow as are the kitchen and servants' room at the back of a modern flat. Consequently, since servants' quarters were by the rules separately numbered as houses it was thought best to keep them as a separate class in the Tables.
- 23 The following figures show the number of structures returned under titles which may be regarded as indicating that they were used as dwellings —

1901		
Bungalows		1,598
Chawls	••	3,480
Houses (Dwelling)	•	19,593
Sheds or Huts (for dwelling)		5,703
Tents	***	213
Houses with godowns	••	717
		31,304
1911		
Bungalows and Dwelling Houses	•	28,467
Tents	•	12
Residence and Shop combined		4,714
		33,193
1921		•
Bungalows and Dwelling Houses		12,371
Servants' Quarters		2,982
Chawls		4,725
Huts		9,084
Factories, Shops, Offices, &c, and con	u-	,
bined with dweilings	•	5,646
		34,808

That is to say they were separately numbered as in 1921, but were grouped in the Tables as dwelling houses

24. Dwallings increased by 1 889 in the first period as against an increase of 1615 in the period 1911 to 1921. As included above in r ference to the figures for shops, at our increase of the number of dwelling houses in 1901 has led to an overstatement of the increase which took place in their number between 1901 and 1911 and gives a falso impression of a silving down of the rate of increase in this decade. In both periods the comparatively slow rate of increase has been due to the modern tendency for small buildings containing few people to be replaced by large blocks of buildings which contain very much greater numbers of occupants.

SECTION 8. - GODOWES, CO.

95 As regards the stem "Godowns, Stables Garages Sheds and Chowkies in 1921 it may be assumed that in 1901 since the only two types of sheds apparately specified are those used either as dwellings or shops any sheds used for atomig material would have gooe into "godowns," and to 1911 sheds were not specified at all, Consequently the following ought to be comparable—

1901	
Godowns	1 103
Stables	1718
Chowlnes	551
	8 874
1911	
Stables	8 400
Godowns	8 743
Chowkien .	. 089
	8,181
1921	
Godowns, Stables, Garages, Sheds	
and Chowknes.	11 700
	11 709

- 20 Between 1911 and 1931 the number of these buildings has apparently moreused by 3,578 Close on half of the increuse is accounted for by the addition to the 1931 Tables of 1,543 godowns in Ruilway Customs and R. I. M. areas which were not shows as 1911
- 27 A similar procedure was followed in 1901 when Railway buildings were emitted altogether and detached buildings in Docks. Dockyard and Military areas "appeared as a single number (orde page 20° of Table I Census of India, 1901 Volume XI A)
- 23. The actual increase in the later peroid has accordingly only amount so some σ 000 buildings, whist in the oarlier period it exceeded δ ,000 with out reckening new Railway and Dockward goodways.
- 29 The wide discrepancy between the two increments renders tempting the assumption that in 1911 when no separate provision was made for sheds or hots some of the 6,03 sheds or hots for dwellings separately returned in 1601 were included in the godown-showki class with the result that the increase in godown is overstated in the first intercensal period and understated in the second.
- 30 In this connection it may be noted that whereas between 1901 and 1911 stables only increased by 100 per cent godowns increased by more than '00 per cent, from 1,103 to 3742.
- 81 As in the case of other premises godowns and stables tend steadily to be constructed, whether on new ground or m place of more numerous but smaller structures on a larger scale. It has for example become necessary.

to frame a by-law prohibiting the stabling of more than 100 animals under the same roof and the last ten years have witnessed the erection of many milch cattle, bullock and horse stables of the maximum size allowed

- 32 A substantial proportion of this increase no doubt represents newly erected garages for the 9,000 motor vehicles which are registered as running and garaged in the City. The remainder has been due to the demands for sheds, godowns and stables created by the steady expansion of trade. Further the increasing demands for transport have in the last ten years been met to a much greater extent by motor vehicles. Needless to say the number of motor vehicles is much less than the number of bullock or horse drawn carst required for equal loads and distances, so that considerable economies are effected under a system of motor transport in the provision of accommodation.
- 33 In C Ward buildings of the godown stable class have decreased by 211 The above considerations together afford a probable explanation of the diminution in the *rate* of increase of buildings of the stable godown type in the last ten years
- 34 The actual increase between 1911 and 1921, after deducting 1,548 godowns, &c, in Railway and Dockyard areas, has amounted to 2,030 In A and B Wards the increase of 251 is more than accounted for by buildings in the Railway and Dockyard areas
- , 35 In D Ward, Khetwadi and Mahalaxmi are chiefly responsible for the total increase of 611. The increase in Mahalaxmi amounts to 262 and is distributed over all the circles in the Section. An increase of 78 chiefly due to the erection of kucha stables for bullocks on the open ground between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, has occurred in Circle 9. An increase of 55 in Circle No 1 between Pedder Road and Warden Road has been due to the erection of garages and sheds in the compounds of the large private houses which occupy this area. In Khetwadi an increase of 209 affecting in a greater or less degree all circles, has been most marked in Circles Nos. 1 and 2 West of Charni Road and between Grant Road on the North and Girgaum Road on the South In this area a number of commercial and private garages have been erected and the land between Kennedy Bridge and Frere Bridge is occupied by a number of builder's sheds in addition to garages for motors. The increase in the two Circles has amounted to 101
- In E Ward the numbers have increased by 1,720 from 1,660 in 1911 to 3,380 in 1921 Practically the whole of this increase has occurred in the Sections of Byculla (+371), Tadwadi (+762), and Mazagaon (+560) ladwadi and Mazagaon are towards their southern limits opposite Lukri Bundei and both Sections contain large numbers of sheds for the storage of wood, Mazagaon on Reay Road and Tadwadı to the North of the Maratha Hospital and South of the Victoria Road Behind the Maiatha Hospital is a large extent of waste land occupied by kutcha bullook stables, dilapidated sheds and kutcha huts, and further North Tadwadi contains nine mills with godowns and sheds'in their compounds. The southern half of the Section contains the godowns and sheds attached to two iron foundries and other factories. Both Sections may be said to team with sheds of various types, but whilst the increase in Tadwadi is real, in Mazagaon an increase of 278 out of the total increase of 560 for the Section is accounted for by buildings in Customs, Railway and Dockyard areas not shown in 1911. With unimportant exceptions the increase of 371 in Byculla Section has been limited to No 1 Circle in the area North of Bellasis Road between Ripon Road and the Railway The northern area of the No 1 Circle on either side of the Arthui Road contains milch cattle stables, and the garages, godowns and sheds attached to mills, and motor vehicle and other factories. The area east of the Byculla Club contains a number of Garages are attached to the private dwelling houses in the residential The total increase in No 1 Circle amounts to 213 and sheds in the Chinchrokli and Byoulla Railway Yards (not enumerated in 1911) numbered 46

- 87 In the spansely populated areas covered by F and G Wards where so much land is available and used for small kutcha stables often containing no more than a single pair of bullocks and for kutcha aheds of all descriptions increases of 158 and 449 respectively call for no comment.
- 38. The results summanised by Wards for the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 are as follows —

Buildings of the Godown Class.

Ward.	1933	1911.	Difference
`			
¥	941	408	+ 238
в	1,1 2	1,150	+ 13
О	594	603	4 911
D	1,858	1,247	+ 611
E	8,890	1 660	+1720
Y	1 960	1,202	- 758
G	1,804	1,345	+ 449
Total	11 ,00	8,131	+ 3,5"8

SECTION 9 -- CHAWLE.

- 80 At the argent request of the Labour Office, buildings returned as Chawls have been squaretry classified in this Table. Chawls were not separately blassified in 1911 and in the absence of any minution to do so in 1921 the limitation attending the interpretation of the figures now published by request, and the fact that as in 1901 they are incomplete, or—in the words of the 1901 Report— not absolutely accounts for all areas—should be noted. The incompleteness of the returns has resulted from the following causes—
 - (1) No specific instructions were given to Charge Superintendents to distinguish chards from other dwellings, and no attempt was made to define the meaning of the term obswi.
 - (2) Inhabited buildings were distinguished from uninhabited buildings by the description Dwelling House.
 - (8) Enumerators were advised that the term chawl would be accepted as a sufficient description for dwelling house of the chawl type but they were not corressly ordered to describe such dwellings as chawls.
 - (4) Inhabited houses with factories, shops, &n., on the ground floor were by order described as dwellings with factories, &o. n and this description as is ordent from the returns and from inspection of the areas concerned, was used for large numbers of charle in which the ground floor was occupied by shops, workshops or factories
- 40 In Khotwadi Section for example the number of chawls in 1921 have been shown as 20 only as compared with 223 in 1991. There has been no diminution in the number of chawls in this Section on the scale suggested by the figures but the greater number of them have shops or workshops on the ground floor.
- 41 Kumbharwada is an example of a Section in which the Charge Superntendent applied the description dwelling house "to all chawls whether they had shops on the ground floor or not, with the result that his return for chawls is Nil The Section contained 98-chawls in 1901 and contains at least as many at the present time.

- 42 In Second Nagpada, save in 6 cases the 1901 Charge Superintendent appears to have described chawls (as he was entitled to do) as dwelling houses. There is no leason to suppose that this Section which now contains 46 chawls returned as such and others returned as dwellings with shops, contained so small a number as 6 twenty years ago
- 43 In Mazagaon chawls have recently been built by the G I P Railway and by the Port Trust New chawls have also been erected in the neighbourhood of the fishing village in the North of the Section, and building operations of all kinds have been extensive since the 1901 Census The returns for chawls show an increase of 232 (from 26 to 258) but although much of this increase is real, it is unfortunately not possible to say what proportion of it is apparent only and due to the transfer of chawls to the dwelling house class in the 1901 returns, and so it is with deficits and increases in the Sections throughout the Island.
- 44 Definition of Chawl—The Chawls built at the expense of public funds for the police, for Municipal seavengers and for the working classes are large blocks of buildings containing rows of single room tenements entered direct from a common passage or verandah and provided with privies and washing places for use in common by the occupants of the various rooms Chawls of the same type built by private enterprise have in many cases rows of shops on the ground floor and were described in the lists as "dwellings with shops"
- Many buildings in crowded areas with narrow fronts facing the footway, have the external appearance of dwelling houses built for one family, but on inspection they will be found to make up in depth what they lack in frontage width and to contain rows of three or more single room tenements on each floor opening on to a common passage—Such buildings are commonly described as chawls, and have been so described in Second Nagpada—In Khetwadi and Kumbharwada they have geen returned as dwelling houses
- 46 There remains the genuine dwelling house built originally for one family distinguishable by the variation in the size of the different rooms, but now split up into single room tenements
- 47 These should not be described as chawls, but are liable to be so classified on account of their crowded condition and the number of separate tenements they now contain
- 48 As regards the social status of the occupants, Girgaum is an example of a Section containing large numbers of blocks of buildings constructed on the chawl plan and varying only in that the tenements each contains two rooms instead of one and are occupied by members of the middle class earning Rs 80 per month or more
- 49 One such building described as a chawl in the postal address accommodates pleaders and medical men earning Rs 300 per month. Dwellings of this type have in Girgaum been returned as chawls and are so described by the Assistant Health Officers—both old Bombay residents, who have at different times been in charge of the Ward in which Girgaum is situated. Other authorities are disposed to limit the term chawl to houses occupied by the lower classes in which each tenement consists of one room only.
- 50 It may further be noted that the term chawl affords no indication of the sanitary state of the dwellings to which it is applied. The modern chawl built from public funds is as a rule well lighted and ventilated and provided with modern sanitary conveniences. The older chawls are as grossly insanitary as the older dwelling houses originally intended for one family and now broken down into separate tenements.
- 51 From what has been said it follows that a return of chawls, even if it were complete, would, in the first place, through the inclusion of middle class chawls, overstate by a high figure the number of working class dwellings in the City, and in the second afford no indication as to what proportion of them might be assumed to be comparatively satisfactory

53. The return; for 1901 and 1931 are admittedly incomplete and indicate clearly that in the absence of express instructions as to chard and of any attempt to define the meaning of the term, variations in the description of identical types of dwellings have in certain instances been in opposite directions for the same Section. The figures for the two periods are therefore not comparable with one another and, being based on no rule, will not be comparable with the number of chards returned in 1931 under any rules, and definitions that may be adopted by the Census Authorities.

SECTION 10 - DEALWARDALIS AND PLACES OF WORSHIP

 The following are exactly comparable — Dharmashalas 1901 -76 1911—109 1921—115 and 1901—

and	
	47
	142
	911
	82
	582
***	810
	710

54 The reduction in the number of places of worship in 1921 can be stributed partly to the fact that in 1911 the house-numbering staff may have displayed more (and perhaps unnecessary) seal in numbering the very minute Hindu shrimes which are so common,—shrines in some cases almost too small to have ever contained a resident on Centra night. There is also a probability that in 1911 some temples with residences attached were classified as temples which in 1921 were classified as Dwelling Houses. Analyzed down to Sections it is found that in two Sections the number of places of worship above no change. In nineteen there is little change in eight there is a marked reduction, and in three a marked increase. The most considerable reduction by Wards occurs in O Ward.

Sporter 11 -- Mille.

55 Mills were not separately shown on this occasion because their numbers are shready fully known to the various Departments which are oon comed with fattories and industries.

SECTION 12 .- HOUSING TABLE IL

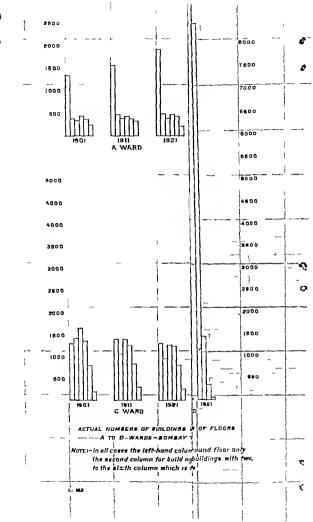
Classification by Number of Ploors.

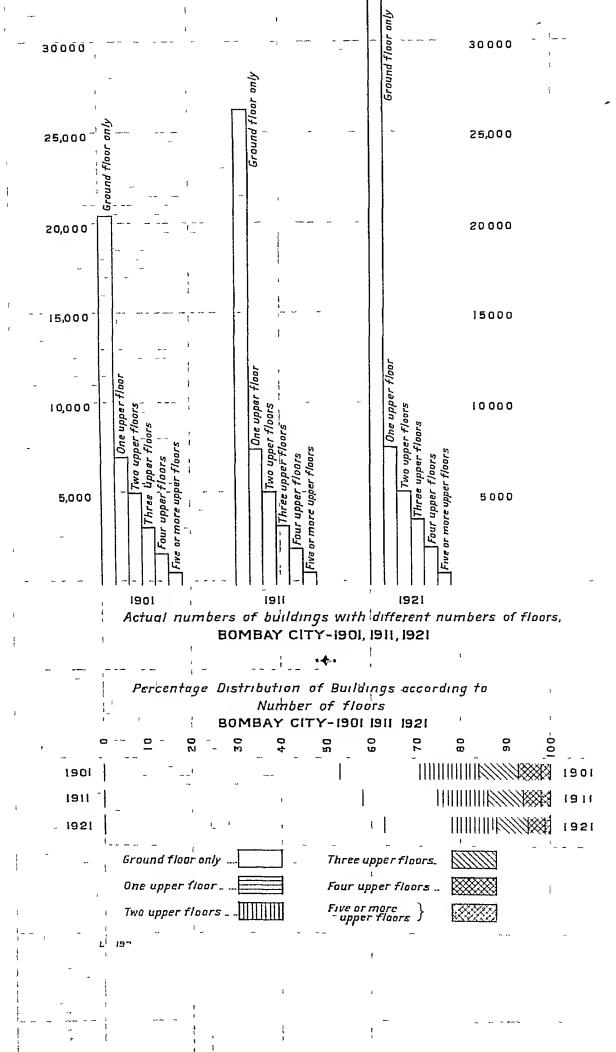
86 Buildings with one floor only namely the ground floor, have horeased by 6 172 in the period 1911 to 1921 and by 5,904 in the period 1901 to 1911 as follows —

Ground Floor Buildings

		Mumber,	Difference.
1901	***	20 608	
1911		26,512	+ 5 904
1931		82,684	+ 0.172

57 The greater increase in the last ten years in apparent only and has been due to the inclusion in the 19°1 returns of 2,553 buildings in Railway Contons and Dockyard areas. In 1911 and 1991 buildings in such areas were excluded from the Tables so that the softial increase has been only 3,619 in the last period as compared with 5,904 in the first.





- 58 The same areas contained in 1921, 1,548 buildings of the godown, stable and shed class, not shown in previous Censuses, which may be assumed to have been ground floor structures. The remaining 1,005 ground floor buildings in Railway and Dockyard areas were presumably one storeyed bungalows or chawle, servants' quarters and various premises returned as huts
- 59 In A Ward an increase of 339 in the number of ground floor buildings is more than accounted for by 547 ground floor buildings in Railway and Dookyard areas
 - 60 In B Ward an increase of 550 is accounted for as follows —

Атеа		Increase 1911 21
Mundvi Circle No 12		95
Dongrı Cırcle No 2		115
Railway, Dookyard, Customs, &o		ີ 362
	Total	572

- 61 Circle No 12 in Mandvi opposite the Viotoria Dock includes the area on both sides of the Frere Road in which buildings of the godown class have increased by 116 from 94 to 210 Circle No 2 Dongri includes Nowroji Hill where large numbers of temporary and semi-permanent ground floor dwellings have been provided to accommodate persons displaced by the levelling of the Hill and the quarrying operations. On the levelled ground some 30 godowns have also been erected.
- 62 C Ward.—There has been no morease in the number of ground floor buildings in C Ward, a densely orowded area, which does not contain any railway or other premises omitted from the 1911 Tables
- 63 D Ward—The greater part of the total morease of 1,125 in the ground floor dwellings of D Ward has occurred in the comparatively sparsely populated Sections of Mahalaxmi and Walkeshwar, which together account for 941 of the total excess
- 64 In the orowded areas of Khetwadi and Girgaum an increase of 287 in the ground floor buildings has been accounted for by an increase of 293 in the godown stable class of premises
- structures, contains large tracts of unoccupied land in the neighbourhood of Tardeo Flats and elsewhere, besides a number of the best class of bungalows with large compounds. Buildings of the godown stable class have increased in number by 243. The erection of kutcha huts and stables, quarters for the Body Guard and quarters for the Municipal bigaries has increased the number of ground floor structures in Circle No. 9 at Tardeo by 161. In other circles the increase has been mainly furnished from the 246 Servants' quarters, the 418 huts and the 442 buildings of the godown stable class which the Section contains. On the other hand the area is sufficiently open to admit of the erection of permanent or semi-permanent ground floor structures of any one of the classes named in Housing Table I
- 66 Walkeshwar Section shows an excess of 300 in the number of ground floor buildings. Of this excess 77 per cent is accounted for by an increase of 231 in structures of the godown stable class
- The majority of the buildings in Walkeshwar are bungalows of the best type in large compounds and servants' quarters have been returned in the proportion of 50 to every 100 bunglows and dwellings. Bungalows and dwellings including servants' quarters have increased by 264, and assuming the proportion of servants' quarters for all dwellings to have held good for newly erected dwellings, 83 of the 264 new buildings would be servants' quarters and in most cases ground floor structures, as against the 69 ground floor buildings remaining to be accounted for

- 63. The bulk of the increase in ground floor structures in Walkoshwar may accordingly be ascribed to an increase in the number of servants quarters and of stables, godowns or garages.
- 69 E Ward.—The increase of 1,495 in ground floor structures, is except for insignificant figures limited to the Sections of Byonlis 201, Tadwadi 180 and Mazagaon 893.
- 70 Byeulla is accounted for by an increase of 823 in the godown class of buildings in the mill area between the Ruilway and Ripon Road North of Bellians Road and between Sankli Street and Shepherd Road and by 62 godowns in the Byoulla and Chinehpokil Goods yards.
- 71 The Tadwall figure is similarly due to an increase of 30° in "godown buildings" between Viotona and Nesbil Roads and to 80 godowns of the Loco Shores of the G. I. P. Railway behind Richardson and Cruddas. Works,
- 72. The Mazagaon figure is explained by the omusion in 1911 of the Customs and Part Trust ground floor buildings which in 1921 numbered 597
- 73 Fand G Wards —The excetton of 2,700 additional ground floor structures in these sparsely populated Wards with large areas of vacant land calls for no comment. 53 have been returned from railway areas omitted in 1011.
- 74. Buildings with fice or more Upper Floors —The following summary indicates the changes which have occurred in the number of houses with five or more upper floors —

	1 -	А	C DEEP		Total-	
1901	44	219	514	17	601	
1911	863	220	303	อา	809	
1991	910	180	233	87	588	
Difference-	İ	1				
1011-01	+81	+1	+80	+4	+175	
1921 11	115	-31	~48	+10	181	
	3	ł	ł	ł	}	

- 75 From the above figures it will be seen that whereas house with fire or more upper floors have increased by 115 from 604 to 800 in the extinct period, they have decreased by 181 in the period of 1911 J1. This revention of the progress of events have been due to the restriction by law of the height of houses in the last december.
- 76 In 1905 the insertion of Sections 849 A and 349 B in the Municipal Act limited the height of all brillings to 70 feet, and the height of buildings abotting on attests less than 40 feet wide, to 40 feet. The two Sections were limited in their application to the exection of new trailings or to the raising of existing buildings and contained certain saving clauses which do not materially affect the question under consideration.
- 77 The new By law requiring the provision of a 631 light plane was not brought into force until the middle of 1919 and did not apply to Fort North and certain other Sections.
- 78 In 1905 by an Amendment of Section 348 of the Municipal Act, the obligatory height of rooms in new buildings was increased from 8 to 10 feet and by Section 349 C the height of frame buildings was limited to two storests.
- 70. The above enactments have necessarily curtailed the rate of morease in six storey buildings end in A. B and O Wards have contributed to produce an actual diminution in their number. Another contributory cause has been the reconstruction of two or more separate buildings under a separate roof to form one buildings under a separate roof to

- 80 Thus in Fort North where the number of six storey houses has fallen by 82, six houses have been rebuilt as one to accommodate the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, three houses been rebuilt as one for Messrs Evans and Frasei, two houses in Block 1, Circle No 1 have been rebuilt as one for an Insurance Company and many other similar examples could be cited. There were also in Fort North in 1921 a number of yacant plots of land on which lofty buildings stood in the 1911 Census
- 81 The diminution in A Ward through the changes in Fort North has been much greater than in B and C Wards, but accords in direction with the changes in 13 out of 15 Sections in the area which these three Wards cover In other words 13 out of 15 Charge Superintendents in A, B and C Wards have shown a decrease in the number of six storey houses in their Sections The two exceptions are Upper Colaba, which has never contained six storey houses, and Kumbharwada, where the six storey houses numbered three only, in 1911, and have since only increased to six
- 82 The figures may accordingly be taken as reflecting truly the combined effect of legal restrictions in the height of houses and the reconstruction of groups of separate houses as single buildings under one roof

SECTION 13 —HOUSING TABLE III

Buildings by Number of Tenements

83 This Table being prepared this time for Residential buildings only, and in past Censuses for all buildings, exact comparison is not possible. The justification for breaking the continuity will be understood if the possible uses of the Table are considered. The idea of taking out figures of the number of tenements per building would presumably be to ascertain whether there is a movement from single houses and bungalows to large blocks of flats and large chawls. This being so the inclusion of a vast number of small non-residential ground-floor buildings such as godowns and stables would materially raise the proportion of buildings with few tenements, and thereby give the impression of less crowding than actually exists. This can be readily seen by comparing the percentages of the different classes for the three Censuses.

Under 11		1120	21—80	81—40	4150	Over 50
1901	88	9	- 4	2	1	1
1911	85	8	3	2	1	1
1921	80	10	4	2	1	3

Having regard to the large and steady increase in ground-floor structures, as shown in Housing Table II, there is little doubt that, had all buildings been included on this occasion, the percentage of the lowest class would have been very much higher. The same fact is brought out by comparing by classes the actual numbers of Residential buildings in 1921 with the actual numbers of all buildings in 1911. In the lowest class the numbers shown in this Table drop from 32,247 to 28,155, whereas in all other classes there is a noticeable increase.

84 It has already been mentioned above that this 'Table is of rather doubtful value But if it is retained next time it is clear that the first class must be broken up into a number of sub-classes. The class as it stands (1 to 10 tenements) is heterogeneous, including all single bungalows, all semi-detached bungalows, all of the older and smaller blocks of flats, such as those in Marine Lines, and a good many moderately large ones. It is also unsatisfactory to have any one class that contains 80 per cent of the total. The sub-classes might be—1 tenement, 2 tenements, 3 to 5 tenements, and 6 to 10 tenements.

SECTION 14.—HOUSING TABLE IV

Buildings by the Number of Occupants

85 The remarks made in discussing Honong Table III apply here also The percentage distribution of all buildings included in this Table in the three Greenes is as follows:

Personings to total buildings of buildings socialsing

Text.	E) pertons and under,	\$1 to 40 persons.	41 to 60 parates.	61 to 80	\$1 to 100 persons.	101 to 150 persons.	181 to 900 persons.	901 persons and over.
1901 1911 1921	76 64 59	11 17 18	8 8	8 4 4	1 9 8	9 8 4	1 1 9	1 1 2

The number of buildings treated for this Table has steadily diminished. In 1901 buildings classes as under construction and Unit for Human Habitation were excluded and detached buildings such as servants quarters and stables, which were rented jointly with a main building were not separately accounted for In 1911 all the above were arounded, and also temples, churches schools dispensaries, theatres, offices, shops, workshops, factories, and "unoccupied buildings generally On this occasion the Table is limited to Occupied Berdestial Buildings The total numbers of buildings have been 1901—39 206 1911—32,903, 1931—31,838.

- 86 The decrease in the percentages of buildings with few and increase in the with many occupants is, therefore, due partly to the gradual narrowing down of the types of buildings for inclusion in the table, by which buildings like showkies and sheds are eliminated, and partly (no doubt) to the general tend ency—so often referred to in this Chapter—for a number of small buildings, on demolyticon, to be replaced by one large one.
- 87 Two supplements are published to thu Table. The first shows the number of uncocupied residential buildings. These amount to 4,180 or no less than 11 7 per cent, of the total number of purely residential buildings in the City. This figure is liable to be maleading unless it is borne in mind that our Residential buildings include 9,000 old "Ruts tents and lean tos. An eramination section by section shows that the number of Uncocupied Residential buildings in varies directly with the number of buildings shown as Hutz, &c. in Housing Table I. It u, therefore, clear that the Uncocupied Residential Buildings were not subtrantial brock and mortar structures except in rare cases, but were buildings described in the returns as. Huts. some of which would be in process of completion and others in various stages of decay or descondition at the time of the Census.
- 88. The second Supplement gives, as a matter of interest, the number of persons enumerated in Nen Residential buildings. These figures are to be compared with the figures of Population commerated in Residential Buildings as per Housing Table V. It will be seen that—excluding Military areas, for which no figures are available—1071 809 persons were enumerated in Residential buildings, and 45 716 in Non Residential buildings. In other words, of persons enumerated in buildings at all, only 4 per cent, were enumerated in buildings classed as Non-Residential. And this seems to indicate that our division of buildings into Residential and Non Residential, though based entirely on the descriptions employed in the House Lists, has been very nearly exactly correct.

SECTION 16 -- HOUSING TABLE V

Distribution of Persons by Booms

80 This Table is designed to show the pressure of persons upon room space. That is to say though the rooms are not measured, the number of persons per room is accounted, the being assumed that the size of a room will in the long run average out at about the same throughout the City This is possibly not quite correct. In Esplanade the average size of a room is likely to be rather larger than in, say, Kamatipura. Nevertheless the difference in average space in the two sections would probably be much less than might on theory be supposed.

- 90 The rooms are divided into four classes according to the number of occupants, viz, 5 persons and under, 6 to 9 persons, 10 to 15 persons, and 20 persons and over In this case, as in Housing Table III, the first class is too large, since it contains always more than half the population If the Table is to be maintained next time it will be desirable to split this class up.
- 91 Being prepared for Residential buildings only this Table shows certain changes as compared with the corresponding Table (XIII) of 1911 Non-residential buildings necessarily included numbers of small structures such as chowkies with one or two persons in them. Consequently the appearance given is of a population living under more crowded conditions than before. The following are the percentage distributions of the population in 1911 and 1921.

-	Percentage to total Population of Residential buildings of persons living in rooms occupied by					
	5 persons	6 to 9	10 to 19	20 persons		
	& under	persons	persons	and over		
1911	89	20	9	3		
1921	64	22	11	8		

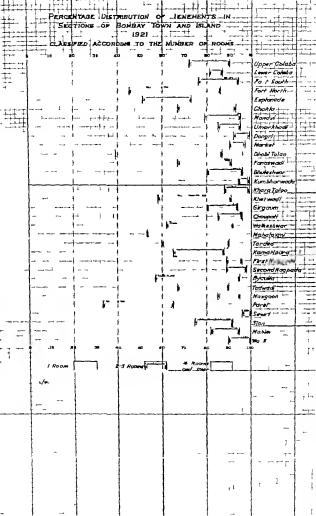
- 92 It is difficult to say how far this appearance of denser pressure upon room-space is a genuine change and how far it is due to the exclusion of Residential Buildings. But we justify the exclusion of the latter as before on the grounds already discussed
 - 93 The percentages for different Sections are as follows —

	Percentages to total Population of Sections of persons living in rooms each occupied by			
Section.	5 persons	6 to 9	10 to 19	20 persons
	and under	persons	persons.	and over
Lower Colaba	61	20	14	5
Fort, South	48	11	6	35
Fort, North	76	15	7	2
Esplanade	61	19	11	9
Chakla	72	17	7	4
Mandvi	68	15	• 13	4
Umarkhadi	70	19	8	3
Dongri	61	25	12	2
Market Dhobi Talao Fanasvadi Bhuleshwar Kumbharvada Khara Talao	67 78 75 78 64 67	19 14 15 14 25 21	11 6 7 7 9	3 2 3 1 2 3
Khetvadı Gırgaon Chaupatı Walkeshwar Mahalaxmı	82 72 79 74 67	13 20 13 13 21	4 7 7 10 9	1 1 3 3
Tardeo	67	21	11	1
Kamatipura	54	27	15	4
Ist Nagpada	70	16	7	7
2nd Nagpada	66	19	11	4
Byculla	62	26	10	2
Tadvadi	55	27	16	2
Mazagaon	56	27	14	3
Parel	65	25	8	2
Sewn	52	26	14	8
Sion	52	30	15	3
Mahim	53	29	14	4
Warli	55	26	16	3

- 94 The most peculiar feature of the above Table is the figures for Fort, South. This is a very small Section, the total population of Recidential bindings being only 34 thousand, whereas no other Section is below 10 thousand. The figures and percentage of persons living in rooms occupied by 30 persons and over is kept up by two Circles—Nos 3 and 4. These are the region round Tamarind Lane and the trangile to the east between Apollo Street, and Oustons House Road. Undoubtedly this area is densely crowded. But the text that out of 1883 persons in residential buildings in these two Circles I 062 reside in rooms occupied by 20 persons and over is surprising In 1911 in the same two Circles the population was I 088 and of this only 50 persons readed in rooms of this class.
- 95 A subsequent engury mist be cause showed that this is a case like that of the Explanade Circle referred to m the next pars. At this Census the "rooms occupied by 20 persons or more were portions of buildings under construction occupied on the Census right by Coolles. The pertitions between the rooms had not in all cases been put in, and the coolles were sleeping in close numbers in entrance halls, passages, &c. The appearance of the Table therefore as regards these two Circles is fictitious.
- 96 In 1911 the fourth Circle of Explanada presented the peculiar phenomenum of a population of 8 965 out of which 7,958 live in rooms occupied by 20 persons and over and the average number of persons per house 175. This time the total population is only 2,128 and the population of Residential Buildings 1,225 of whom 99 live in rooms of the class mentioned, and the average number of persons per residential building is only 33°28. The reason for the 1011 figure was that at that time the Alexandra Dook was in process of construction, and the Census returns included a large number of coolies, housed in very large stods, each of which was divided up into very large compartments. However since 1911 a number of streets from Victoria Terminus northwards to the Census Basin off Frere Road have been demolulated and replaced by go-downs.
- 97 These two changes have resulted in reducing the population of the Circle by more than 6 000 And both—but especially the tenner—have resulted in the reduction of the number of persons per house and per room
- 68 Generally speaking the Oiroles composing the different Sections differ very much in the degree of the pressure of population upon house-room It is usually best to neglect the top class, and consider mainly the other three. The following are samples of Oiroles in which the pressure is high and low respectively.

	Asteral excelvers to each of the four classes.			Total.	
High Pressure Mandri, No. 11 Low Pressure, Fort North, Nos. 2, 3 and 5) .		1	818 80	6,590 8 540

90 The difference in classification and method renders companion with showing the proportion per 1 000 of the population living in temements having certain numbers of occupants per room. The Classes were "Up to and including 4 over 4 but less than 1 and so on up to 8, then "Over 8 but less than 4" and 4 and over Their classification therefore ends before ours begins, since our lowest class is "5 persons and under There is also a slight difference in the besis of the figures. In Regiand the base is the tenement, and with us the building. Nevertheless the variations in calculation which would thus be introduced are slight. Another slight difference is however caused by the fact that in England all population residing in termoments of 10 and more remains its recladed from the Table Altonether.



enumerated in tenements having an average of 4 persons and over per room, and 409, or 41 per cent were enumerated in tenements having an average from 1 to 2 persons per room. In Bombay, as we have seen no less than 36 per cent of the population reside in rooms occupied by 6 persons and over It certainly seems that pressure upon room-space is much more severe in Bombay. But without the sub division of our lowest class exact comparison is not possible

SECTION 16 -HOUSING TABLE VI

- 100. This Table should on the face of it present a fairly accurate picture of the state of overcrowding in Bombay. It gives three things (i) the percentage of tenements, having different numbers of rooms to total tenements, (ii) the percentage of occupants of each of these classes of tenements to total population, and (iii) the average number of persons per room in each class of tenement. It was given at the two last Censuses for Circles. But this involves such a great number of pages that we have on this occasion given the figures for Sections only, believing that the shorter any statistical table is the greater the chance of its being used. But the figures by Circles, prepared in Manuscript, are filed in the office of the Executive Health Officer for reference if required.
- comparable with those included in this Table on this occasion are not exactly comparable with those included in the corresponding Table in past Censuses It would seem that the note to Table XII (present Table IV) in the 1911 Volume does not apply to this Table (Table XIV of that Volume) It will be remembered that on that occasion for Table XII the following were excluded—"temples, churches, schools, dispensaries, theatres, offices, shops, workshops, factories and unoccupied buildings generally" But this cannot have been maintained for Table XIV because the figure of the population taken for that Table (929 082) is the total population of the Island after deducting the item from Table I for "Harbour and Docks, Railway, Military and Homeless" (44, 979), and an unknown figure of 3,384 What this 3,384 represents is not certain. The note to Table XIV says "This figure (929,082) is exclusive of the population enumerated as homeless, docks and harbour, railways and camps." Can the 3,384 be figures of population in some plague camp, or some encampment of coolies? It can hardly be the total population recorded in the excluded buildings (Table XII), viz., "temples, churches, &c., &c.," because the population shown in the Supplement to Housing Table IV on this occasion as enumerated in non-residential buildings is as high as 45,716, and non-residential buildings on this occasion corresponds roughly to the buildings excluded from Table XII of 1911. It is probable, therefore, that there really were 3,384 persons living under conditions described as "camps." And in that case the figures for Table XIV (corresponding to the present Table) included the "temples, churches, &c., &c.," excluded from Table XII.
- were accounted for in the past. From the note to the Table corresponding to present Housing Table IV in 1901 and to present Housing Table III in 1911 it would seem that Servants Quarters were probably combined with the main building, in which case, while the tenant, as such, would have a larger number of rooms the number of occupants in it would be more than proportionately increased. On this occasion in the case of a bungalow with servants quarters the bungalow is counted as one tenement, and each separate building of servants quarters as another. But the servants quarters are not now of such importance as in the past, before the bungalow gave way to the flat. On the face of it the narrowing down of the buildings treated for this Table to Residential buildings should not produce the effect of less overcrowding. The non-Residential building being as often as not a godown or a stable, its exclusion might possibly decrease the percentage of the lowest (one-room) class, but should certainly not decreased the percentage of persons residing in that class of tenements, since the godown or stable would ordinarily be empty.

103 It is therefore, subject to the above remarks that we present the comparative percentages and averages of occupants per room at each Census.

Class of tenement by Number of rooms.	Percents temporal	ege of each to total te	aless of managerita.	(each of	iago of core iam of lopes yolalicis ab	ent to		number of an in each improved,	
	1901.	1911	1921	1901	1911.	1921.	1001.	1911	1931
1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms and over.	87 9 1 1 9	83 10 8 2 1	70 14 7 4 8 2	81 9 9 9 5	69 18 7 4 8	66 14 8 5 4 3	4-20 9-54 9-06 1-76 1-58	4 47 2 38 1 90 1 54 1 49	4:03 9:11 1:60 1:80 1:06

104. Excluding all consideration of comparison of Bombay conditions today with those of the past we can give an interesting comparison with London 1911

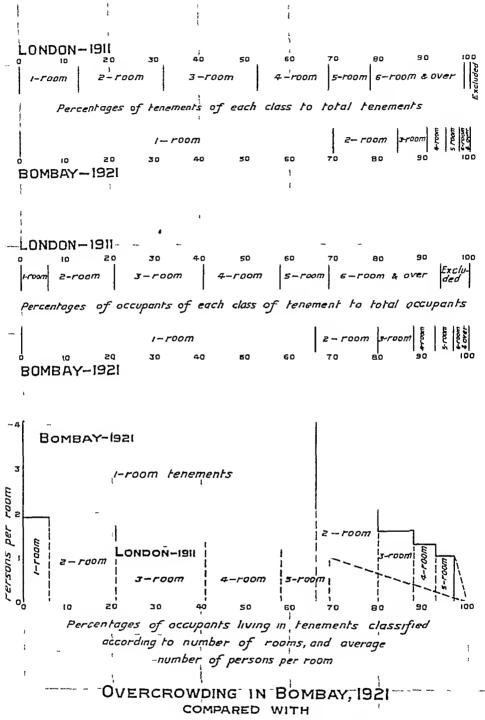
Otem of interests by number of rooms.	Personnings of such class of becomes to total benefitsing		Perturbage of companies of stell plant of tenaments to total secupation.		Averag member of persons per room in each class of tenerates,	
	London. 1911.	Bembay 1921	London. 1911	Bombay 1921.	Lordon. 1911.	Bombay 1921.
1 room 9 rooms 8 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms and over.	18 19 91 16 9	70 14 7 4 8	6 18- 20 17 11 25	66 14 8 5 4 3	193 171 187 119 108	4 08 9-11 1-50 1-90 1-06

hots.—In London 1 per cent, of the tenoments and 6 per cent, of the population are coulded as being non private families.

The exclusion of these makes hittle difference to the figures.

Obviously there is no comparison between overcrowding in Bombay and overcrowding in London. The Bombay conditions are far worse

- 105 To anyone interested in the subject of overcrowding in Bombsy this Table is well worth studying. There are few who would be likely to pick out at a random guess the Section most overcrowded and the section least overcrowded. Actually they are Sewri and Parel. In Sewri 26 per cent. of the population lives in one roomed temements with 5 persons per room. In Parel coly 32 per cent in one-roomed temements, the average per room in that case being less than 3 persons 15 per cent live in two-roomed temements, 16 per cent. in five-roomed temements, 16 per cent. in four roomed temements, 11 per cent in five-roomed temements and 14 per cent in temements when the section is Dhobi Table.
- 109 Housing Table VI B gives the number and distribution by Sections of one-roomed tenements accommodating more than one family. In Bombay City as a whole there are 175 001 one-roomed tenements, of which +126 contain more than one family. Of these 1855 contain two families. So that single rooms containing more than two families are comparatively rare. The Manuscript last in the Executive Health Officer's Office will enable anyone who wants to do so to locate all these tecoments. In the case of tenement is containing large numbers of families counderable care has to be exercused to see that the case is not technical only a p a Dharmashia containing a large number of porsons to one large hall. There are 31 cases of Railway properties in which there are one-roomed tenements with more than five families in a room. Probably most, if not all, of those are technical only



CONDITIONS IN LONDON (ADM. COUNTY), 1911

107 This, the last Housing Table, carries the study of tenements and their occupants down to religions. For the most part the conditions under which the different religions live as revealed by the figures follow lines that The Zoroastrians are the least overcrowded, then would have been expected the Christians, then the Jains, and then the Mahomedans, with the Hindus in the worst position of all These figures have less to do with religion as such, than with the proportion of persons in high and low social positions contained At the same time the Jains might certainly have been in each community expected to show a more free use of rooms Having regard to the comparative economic position of the Jains and the Zoroastrians it seems that the former are content with much less comfortable conditions And in practice this is known to be the case In studying the figures by Sections oare has to be taken not to be misled by a percentage distribution due solely to pausity of oases. Thus in Mandy 100 per cent of the Zoroastrians live in one-roomed tenements this is a mere accident, there being only 3 tenements of Zoroastrians altogether, and these containing only 4 persons. Different degrees of overcrowding in adjacent Sections will not in all cases be due to differences in the religious composition of their population. In the cases of Parel and Sewri, already noted as the least and most overcrowded, both Sections are predominantly Hindu, and the Hindu figures in Housing Table VII show the same variation as the total population figures in Housing Table VI It is evident therefore that Parel is occupied by a well-to-do Hindu community and Sewri by a very poor one

CHAPTER VII —HOUSING TABLES - AHMEDABAD

Housing Tables have been compiled for Ahmedabad. The standard definition of "house" or "building" used in Bombay (see Notes and Discussion to Bombay Housing Tables) was not adopted at Ahmedabad. House-numbering was commenced in that oity very early, and in accordance with previous practice the unit to which a separate number was given was the tenement, corresponding approximately with the Gujarati word "va's". A special form was therefore prepared and used, in which there was a column for these separate numbers, and another column in which it was directed that the actual numbers painted on the house, and entered in the first column, should be aggregated for each building. The definition of "building" was left to the local authorities, but the Bombay definition was explained to them with a view to their adjusting their "buildings" so as to correspond as closely as possible to the Bombay building. The correspondence is probably nearly exact. The fact that there are proportionately more buildings in comparison with the population in Ahmedabad—than in Bombay is beheved to be due to genuine differences in conditions, in other words to the prevalence of a much smaller type of structure. Actually the proportions are as follows—

BOMBAY—Population 1,175,914 Buildings 52,774 Or one building to every 22 3 persons,

AHMEDABAD—Population 270,775 Buildings 43,703 Or one building to every 62 persons

The population above stated for Ahmedabad is that of the Municipality only, to which alone the Housing Tables relate

Except for the difference in the method of arriving at the figures, as above explained, the Ahmedabad Housing Tables follow those for Bombay, and all definitions given for the one apply equally to the other

Housing Table I—This being the first occasion of classifying buildings it is not likely that the descriptions given are so nearly correct as in Bombay In particular, although the Abstraction Office was ordered to separate Servants' Quarters from Dwelling Houses, this was not done, the reason—being that they

were not described as such in the returns. The percentage distribution of buildings by classes in the two Ottles is—

		Bombey	Abmodabed,
RESID	ENTIAL BUILDINGS-		
1	Bungalows and Dwelling Houses	28.6	88-3
2.	Servants Quarters	58	
8	(hawls	9.0	0:1
4	Factories, Shops, Offices, &c combined with Dwellings.	10-7	9.7
ŏ.	Dharmashalas	0.5	0.0
6	Institutions	OB	01
7	Huts	178	0.5
8.	Others and Unclassifiable	0-3	
	Total Bendential Buildings	67 4	927
NON B	ESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS-		
9	Places of Worship	14	11
10	Institutions and Places of Amusement	0.8	08
11	Factories, Mills and Works	3-9	0.4
12.	Offices and Shops	58	3.8
13	Godowns, Stables, Garages, Sheds and Chowleles.	32-3	1.7
14,	Others and Unclassifiable		
	Total, Non Beridential Buildings	32-6	78

It is pretty nearly certain that the Item in the case of Ahmedished whind is most incorrect is 4. Factorics Shops, Offices, &c. combined with dwellings. This must beer a larger percentage than 8.7. The cause is the absence of instructions to the Singervisors who repeated the House Lutia. In Bombay these mea had the 1011 Table to guide them. But in Ahmedished it was the first time that descriptions of the buildings had been of any importance and the need for accurate descriptions was not understood. Hom 8. Offices and Shops, is probably approximately correct. The word Chawl is not of certainty understood or much used at Ahmedished and the figures under this tiem are not correct. On the whole, except as indicating—as is almost certainly the case—that Ahmedished is not nearly so commercial a city as Bombay the figures in this Table are survitable. They are of use mainly as a guide in 1981 and the pitalist to be looked out for are clear enough.

Housing Table II —This is likely to be much more nearly correct than— Table I. The counting of floors is not a difficult job nor one that calls for elaborate instructions. The comparative percentage distribution of buildings by the number of floors in Bombay and Ahmedsbad is—

		Bunkey	Akmedahad.	
With ground floor only		62-6	85 1	
With one upper floor		14 5	40-7	
With two upper floors		10:8	21.3	
With three upper floors		7.2	29	
With four upper floors		41	0.1	
With five or more upper floors	**	13	0.0	

The companion is interesting Ahmodabad lacks alike the vast number of small sheds, buts, godowns, doe, and the fair number of full buildings, which are two characteristics of Bombay The type is again that of a rendential rather than a commercial city

Housing Tables III and IV—It has already been suggested in discussing the Bombay Housing Tables that these two particular Tables are of little value. This, as well as the opinion that, if retained next time, the first class in each Table should be broken up, is amply borne out by the Ahmedabad results. The Tables here tell us next to nothing, and are printed only in view of the small space that they take up and the desirability of keeping comparison with Bombay.

No Supplement was prepared showing persons enumerated in Non-iesidential buildings, as in the case of Supplement I to Housing Table IV Bombay The persons enumerated in Residential buildings fall short of the Total population by 11,708. The corresponding figure for Bombay was 104,605, which included persons enumerated in Non-residential buildings, persons enumerated on the streets, persons enumerated by the Military, and "Harboui Islands, Railway platforms, Floating population and Unknown" The conditions in Ahmedabad are not such as to result in such a large number as those excluded in Bombay, with its Port and Military

Housing Table V—This Table is of course useful The comparative percentages are as follows—

	Bomoay	Anmedabad
Living in rooms occupied by—	•	
5 persons and under	$64\ 2$	847
6 to 9 persons	. 221	$13\ 2$
10 to 19 persons	108	20
20 persons and over	29	01

The general level of overcrowding is therefore lower than in Bombay, when expressed in terms of room-space

The City (within the walls) shows a lower degree of pressure upon room space than the Puras (outside the walls) The comparative percentages are—

		Oity	Puras	
Living in rooms occupied by—		•		
5 persons and under		88 5	753	
6 to 9 persons		100	21 0	
10 to 19 persons	*	14	34	
20 persons and over		01	03	

This is somewhat the opposite of what would have been expected. But it is borne out by the next Tables. The explanation seems to be that the city within the walls is filled up with old residents, whereas the Puras have to accommodate the new-comers, and the demand for dwelling accommodation therefore remains always a little ahead of supply. It is also of course well known that the bulk of the mill-hands reside in the Puras. So that, while density calculated on area is much higher in the city (see the Density Map in Chapter III), overcrowding in relation to available rooms is worse outside.

Housing Tables VI and VII—These Tables again show less overcrowding in Ahmedabad, when expressed in terms of tenements with different numbers of rooms and average of persons per room. The comparative figures (available in the Tables themselves and re-stated here for leady reference) are—

	Percentage of each class of tenement to total tenements.		lation in cac	orno by popu h class of tene al population	Average number of occupants per room in each class of tenement	
	Bombay	Ahmed- abad	Bombay	Ahmed- abad	Bombay	Amed- abad
Tenements with 1 room ,, , 2 rooms ,, , 3 rooms ,, , 4 rooms ,, , 5 rooms ,, , 6 rooms and over	70 14 7 4 3 2	55 22 9 7 3 4	66 14 8 5 4 3	52 21 9 8 3 7	4 03 2 11 1 60 1 30 1 06 Not kno	3 39 1 74 1 31 1 07 0 92

Ahmedabad is therefore better than Boinbay in this matter, but a glance at the London percentages given in the discussion of Housing Table VI for B 1908-6

Bombay will show that even Ahmedabad is much more badly overcrowded than London.

The Parus again show much more overcrowding than the city proper In Sheker Kotada 97 per cont of the population live in 1 roomed tenements, and in several other Para Wards over 90 whereas in Khadla and other better class portions of the city only a small proportion live in this class of tenements, and there is a preference for 2-roomed tenements with many of larger numbers of rooms also

The distribution by religions in Housing Table VII shows that in Ahmed abad the Jams and Parsess are exceptionally well to-do very few living in small tenements, and many in teocements with 6 rooms and over. The Hindus and Mahomedans occupy a middle place, with the Christians easily the poorest. This distribution differs considerably from the distribution by religions in Bombay, where the Jams are by no means specially well to-do, at any rate as judged by the number of rooms occupied by their families, and Christians show a much higher level than in Abmedabad.

CHAPTER VIII.-HOUSING TABLES-KARACHI.

General Notes —In contradistinction to Abmedabad there was from the beginning a regular definition of building? at Karachi. The point was considered carefully by the Chief Officer and the following was framed in his own words —

House means—

Premises under one and vided root whether let off into tenements or not (one such tenement would be given a number thus 12, and the other tenements 12/L, 12/2, 12/3 deal

Provided—that in the case of a terrace of dwellings or semi-detached burgators, each such dwelling with separate access to the public street, divided of by party walls and occupied by one family from the ground upwards shall be considered to be a separate home although the root of the terrace, or semi-data had being alow may be a continuous one such cases will include dwellings of ground floor only and of two ar more floors and each house to be green a separate number.

Note —In the case of blocks of buildings forming servants quarters to a bungalow each of such blocks shall be classified as one house the separate tenements being numbered as above for greeness under one undivided roof a seconding to the number of separates.

rate families occupying the same.

A companion of the Housing Tables for Bombay and Ahmedabad has been given in the last Chapter Karnehi occupies an intermediate position, being less modernized than Bombay but more so than Ahmedabad. Thus—

BOMBAY—Population 11 175,914 Buildings 52 774. Or one building for very 225 persons.

KARACEII—Population (excluding Municipality as entered on Orty Table I) 201 691 Buildings 31,315 Or one build ing to every 16 5 persons

Housing Table I—The descriptions of buildings would seem on the face of them to have been fairly satisfactory. The number of huts may cause some doubt at first. But these are all returned in the Lyan and Garden Quarters and in the item known as "Scattered Hamlets". The percentage distribution of buildings by classes compared with Rombar is a followed.

omromea i	by classes compared with Bombay is as follo-	π# —·	
RESID	ENTIAL BUILDINGS-	Bembey	Establ.
1	Bungalows and Dwelling Houses	23 6	42.0
2.	Servants' Quarters	5.6	2-0
3	Chawls	9-0	24
4.	Factories Shops, Offices, &c., combined with Dwellings.	10-7	8.0
5	Dharmathalas	0-2	0.0
6.	Institutions	0.6	0-9
7	Huts	178	83-8
8.	Others and Unclassifiable	0.9	
	Total Residential Buildings	07 4	87-9

NON-F	RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—	Bombay	Karachı
9	Places of Worship	14	07
10	Institutions and Places of Amusement	08	06
11	Factories, Mills and Works	29	02
12	Offices and Shops	53	70
13	Godowns, Stables, Garages, Sheds and Chowkies	22 2	36
	Total Non-Residential Buildings	. 326	$\overline{121}$

The only item which, in view of the character of Kaiachi as a great exporting centre, seems out of gear, is "Godowns, Stables, Garages, Sheds and Chowkies", which would have been excepted to have been comparatively as numerous as in Bombay However it is impossible for the Census Office to decide the point, and barring this one item the figures look reliable

Housing Table II—In the average height of its buildings Karachi is below the other two Cities. The vast number of huts no doubt keeps up the proportion of ground floor structures. But it seems that even after those are disposed of the remaining buildings are of a generally lower type than in the Presidency Cities. There are few buildings with more than 2 floors, and none with more than four upper floors. The comparative position of the three cities is shown thus—

Percentage to total buildings.

With ground floor only		Bombay 62 6	Abmedabad 35 1	Karachi 803
With one upper floor		145	407	129
With two upper floors		103	212	56
With three upper floors		72	29	11
With four upper floors	•	41	01	01
With five upper floors or more	•	13	0 O	

Housing Tables III, IV and V—The number of persons enumerated in Residential buildings falls short of the total population by 17,431, as compared with 11,708 in the larger City of Ahmedabad. The larger number is due in the main to the influence of the Port, but it would have been larger still had the enumeration of Station Platforms been carried out

The percentage of persons living in rooms occupied by various numbers of persons is as follows —

	5 persons and under		Bombay 6	Ahmedabad 847	Karachi 52 5
-	6 to 9 persons		221	13 2	32 3
	10 to 19 persons	,	108	28	124
	20 persons and over		29	01	2.8

Overcrowding is therefore worse than in Bombay and much worse than in Ahmedabad The pressure differs in different portions of the city The worst quarters are—Old Town, Napier, Market, Serai, Rambaugh, Jail, Soldier Bazaar and Keamari

Housing Table VI—Overcrowding as shown by this Table is on the whole worse than in Bombay The figures are available in the Table itself. It is important to remember that the existence of very large numbers of one-roomed tenements is not exactly synonymous with overcrowding. Thus in the Bunder Quarter there is a very great proportion of one-roomed tenements, and in the Market Quarter a low proportion of the same. But the pressure of persons on rooms is much higher in the Market. A large number of one roomed tenements means poverty. A high figure for persons per room means overcrowding. The two may exist side by side, for instance in the Ranchore Quarter. Or we may have poverty without overcrowding, as in the Bunder, and in the Gardens Quarter. Or thirdly we may have overcrowding in better class tenements (2 c, judged by the number of rooms in each) as for example in the Market and Napier Quarters.

Housing Table VII was prepared, but being found unreliable it had to be abandoned

CHAPTER IX.—HOUSE ACCOMMODATION IN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS

At this Census it was decided by Government to take out some special statistics for various places other than Bombay Ahmedahad and Karachi with a view to ascertaining the pressure upon house accommodation. There was a a divergence of views among the Commissioners, who were consulted as to what was wanted. The ultimate orders were contained in G O No 6263 of 11th June 1920 and No 88.0 of 21st September 1920

Accordingly special forms for House Lists were prepared and got printed by and supplied to the Municipalities concerned. But they were not always intelligently filled up.

In the end it was found necessary to abandon the preparation of Special Tables for Hubil, Bagallott and Shikarpur. The resultern Shokapur. Hydenubed (Sind) Sukkur and Bohn will be found at the end of Cities Table Yolume, Yol. IX. Part II, to which this is the Report. I print these figures for what they are worth which may or may not amount to something. In view of the general excellence of the Census work in Shokapur the figures in those Tables ought to be reliable. Of the three Sind Towns I cannot speak with such confidence.

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